

EXHIBIT D

THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged

LIBRARY
KIRKLAND & ELLIS

MAY 25 1990

55 EAST 52ND STREET
16TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

*Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein*

REF
PE
1625
R3
1987

COPYRIGHT © 1987, BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

First Edition: Copyright © 1983, 1981, 1979, 1973, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1967, 1966, by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from the publisher.

All inquiries should be addressed to Reference Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language and its abbreviations, RHD, RHDEL, RHD-I, and RHD-II, are trademarks of Random House, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The Random House dictionary of the English language.
(Random House dictionaries)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Flexner,
Stuart Berg. II. Series.

PE1625.R3 1987 423 87-4500

ISBN 0-394-50050-4; 0-394-56500-2 deluxe ed.

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights may exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

The Concise French Dictionary, edited by Francesca L. V. Langbaum, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise German Dictionary, edited by Jenni Karding Moulton, Copyright © 1983, 1959, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Italian Dictionary, edited by Robert A. Hall, Jr., Copyright © 1983, 1957, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Spanish Dictionary, edited by Donald F. Solá, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

Entire contents of the *Atlas*, Copyright © 1987, by C. S. Hammond & Company.

International Phonetic Alphabet, courtesy International Phonetic Association.

Manufactured in the United States of America

r.s/uh

Ap-pia (Fr. *a pya*), *n.* **A-dolphe** (Fr. *a döl'p*), 1862-1928, Swiss stage designer and theatrical producer.

Ap-pian Way (ap'pē an), an ancient Roman highway extending from Rome to Brundisium (now Brindisi); begun 312 B.C. by Appian Claudius Caecus. ab. 350 mi. (565 km) long.



appl. 1. appeal. 2. applicable. 3. applied.

ap-pla-nate (ap'plə nāt', a plā'nāt), *adj.* Biol. having a flattened form. [*< NL applānātus flattened; see AP-1, PLANATE*]

ap-plaud (ə plōd'), *u.i.* 1. to clap the hands as an expression of approval, appreciation, acclamation, etc. They applauded wildly at the end of the opera. 2. to express approval; give praise; acclaim. —*v.t.* 3. to clap the hands so as to show approval, appreciation, etc., of to applaud an actor; to applaud a speech. 4. to praise or express approval of: to applaud a person's ambition. [1530-40; *< L applaudere, equiv. to ap- AP-1 + plaudere to clap the hands*] —**ap-plaud'er**, *n.* —**ap-plaud'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plaud-a-ble (ə plōd'ə bəl), *adj.* worthy of praise or applause; estimable; admirable: applaudable efforts to save the environment. [APPLAUD + -ABLE] —**ap-plaud-a-bly**, *adu.*

ap-plause (ə plōz'), *n.* 1. hand clapping as a demonstration of approval, appreciation, acclamation, or the like. 2. any positive expression of appreciation or approval; acclamation. [1590-1600; *< L applausus struck upon, applauded (ptp. of applaudere), equiv. to ap- AP-1 + plaud- clap + -tus ptp. suffix*] —**ap-plau-sive** (ə plō'siv, -ziv), *adj.* —**Syn.** 2. acclaim, plaudit, praise.

ap-ple (ap'pl), *n.* 1. the usually round, red or yellow, edible fruit of a small tree, *Malus sylvestris*, of the rose family. 2. the tree, cultivated in most temperate regions. 3. the fruit of any of certain other species of tree of the same genus. 4. any of these trees. 5. any of various other similar fruits, or fruitlike products or plants, as the custard apple, love apple, May apple, or oak apple. 6. anything resembling an apple in size and shape, as a ball, esp. a baseball. 7. *Bowling*, an ineffectively bowled ball. 8. *Slang*, a red capsule containing a barbiturate, esp. secobarbital. [bef. 900; ME *appel*, OE *appel*; *c.* OFris. *D. appel*, OS *apfel*, OHG *apful* (G *Apfel*), Crimean Goth *apel* *< Gmc *apli* (akin to ON *epil* *< *apli-*), OIr *ubul* (neut.), Welsh *afal*, Breton *aval* *< pre-Celtic *oblu*; Lith *obuolas*, *-ys*, Latvian *abuol*(is) (with reshaped suffix), OPruss *uoble*, perh. Thracian *(din)upla*, (sin)upla wild pumpkin, OCS *(j)ablŭko* (repr. **ablŭ-ko*, neut.) *< Balto-Slavic *ablŭ- < G. AVAULON*]

ap-ple bee', *Chiefly New Eng.* a social gathering at which apples are prepared for drying. [1820-30, Amer.]

ap-ple blos'som, the flower of the apple tree: the state flower of Arkansas and Michigan. [1815-25]

ap-ple bran'dy, applejack (def. 1). [1770-80, Amer.]

ap-ple but'ter, apples stewed to a paste, spiced, sometimes sweetened, and served as a spread or condiment. [1765-75, Amer.]

ap-ple-cart (ap'pl kärt'), *n.* 1. a pushcart used by a vendor of apples. 2. *upset* the or someone's applecart, to ruin plans or arrangements; spoil something: He was making a fantastic profit until a competitor upset the applecart by cutting prices. [1780-90; APPLE + CART]

ap-ple dow'dy. See **apple pandowdy**.

ap-ple green', a clear, light green. [1805-15]

ap-ple grunt', *Chiefly Eastern Massachusetts*. See **apple pandowdy**. Cf. **grunt** (def. 6).

Ap-ple Isle', *Australian Informal*. Tasmania.

ap-ple-jack (ap'pl jak'), *n.* 1. a brandy distilled from fermented cider; apple brandy. 2. fermented cider. 3. an alcoholic beverage consisting of the unfrozen liquid that remains after freezing fermented cider. 4. *Chiefly North Carolina and Brit. Dial.* an apple turnover. [1810-20, Amer.; APPLE + JACK']

ap-ple-knock'er (ap'pl nok'er), *n. Slang*. 1. Northern U.S. a rustic. 2. a farm laborer, esp. a fruit picker. [1910-15; APPLE + KNOCKER from the practice of picking apples by knocking them from trees]

ap-ple mag'got. See **railroad worm**. [1865-70, Amer.]

ap-ple of dis'cord, *Class. Myth.* a golden apple inscribed "For the fairest," thrown by Eris, goddess of discord, among the gods. Its award by Paris to Aphrodite caused events that led to the Trojan War. Cf. **Helen, Paris**. [1640-50]

ap-ple of one's eye', something or someone very precious or dear: His new baby girl was the apple of his eye. [orig. in reference to the pupil of one's eye (in OE simply *æppel*; cf. OHG *apful* with similar sense); later misunderstood]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: *<*, descended or borrowed from; *>*, whence; *b*, blend of; *blended*; *c*, cognate with; *cf.*, compare; *deriv.*, derivative; *equiv.*, equivalent; *imit.*, imitative; *obl.*, oblique; *r*, replacing; *s*, stem; *sp.*, spelling; *spelled*, resp. respelling; *trans.*, translation; *?*, origin unknown; ***, unattested; *?*, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

ap-ple of Peru', a plant, *Nicandra physalodes*, of the nightshade family, having large blue flowers. [1775-85, Amer.]

ap-ple pandow'dy, *Chiefly New Eng.* a deep-dish apple pie or cobbler, usually sweetened with molasses. Also called **pandowdy**, **apple dowdy**. [1820-30, Amer.]

ap-ple-pie (ap'pl pi'), *adj.* pertaining to or embodying traditional American values: apple-pie virtues; an apple-pie issue that no politician could vote against.

ap-ple-pie' bed', a bed that has been short-sheeted as a joke. Also called **pie bed**. [1770-80]

ap-ple-pie or'der, excellent or perfect order: Her desk is always in apple-pie order. [1770-80]

ap-ple-pol-ish (ap'pl pol'ish), *Informal*. —*u.i.* 1. to curry favor with someone, esp. in an obsequious or flatteringly manner. —*u.t.* 2. to curry favor with (someone). [1930-35] —**ap-ple pol'isher**. —**ap-ple-pol'ish-er**, *n.*

ap-ples (ap'elz), *adj.* *Australian Slang*. well or fine; under control.

ap-ple-sauce (ap'pl sōs'), *n.* 1. apples stewed to a soft pulp and sometimes sweetened or spiced with cinnamon. 2. *Slang*. nonsense; bunk. [1730-40; APPLE + SAUCE]

Ap-ple-seed (ap'pl sēd'), *n.* **Johnny** (John Chapman), 1774-1845, American pioneer and orchardist: prototype for character in American folklore.

Ap-ples of the Hesperides, *Class. Myth.* the golden apples given to Hera as a wedding gift. They were in the safekeeping of the Hesperides and of the dragon Ladon.

ap-ple suck'er, a small homopterous insect, *Psylla mali*, originally of Europe, that is a serious pest of apple crops.

Ap-ple-ton (ap'pl tən), *n.* 1. Sir Edward Victor, 1892-1965, British physicist: Nobel prize 1947. 2. a city in E. Wisconsin. 59,032.

Ap-ple-ton lay'er, *Geophysics*. See under **F layer**. [1930-35; named after Sir E. V. APPLINGTON]

ap-ple tree' bor'er, 1. Also called **flatheaded apple tree borer**, the larva of a metallic wood-boring beetle, *Chrysobothris femorata*, that bores into the wood of apple and other fruit trees. 2. Also called **round-headed apple tree borer**, the larva of a long-horned beetle, *Saperda candida*, that bores into the wood of apple and other fruit trees. [1830-40, Amer.]

Ap-ple Val'ley, a town in SE Minnesota. 21,818.

ap-pliance (ə plī'ens), *n.* *v.* **-anced**, **-ancing**. —*n.* 1. an instrument, apparatus, or device for a particular purpose or use. 2. a piece of equipment, usually operated electrically, esp. for use in the home or for performance of domestic chores, as a refrigerator, washing machine, or toaster. 3. the act of applying; application. 4. *Archaic*. a measure; stratagem. 5. Obs. compliance. —*v.t.* 6. to equip with appliances: a fully appliance kitchen. [1555-65; APPLY + -ANCE]

ap-pli-ca-ble (ap'li kə bəl, ə plik'ə-), *adj.* applying or capable of being applied; relevant; suitable; appropriate: an applicable rule; a solution that is applicable to the problem. [1400-50; *< L applicāre* to apply + -ABLE, or *< MF applicable*, ML *applicabilis*; *r.* late ME *applicabill*] —**ap-pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, *ap-pli-ca-ble-ness*, *n.* —**ap-pli-ca-bly**, *adu.*

—**Syn.** fitting, proper, germane, pertinent.

ap-pli-cant (ap'li kənt'), *n.* a person who applies for or requests something; a candidate: an applicant for a position. [1475-85; *< L applicant* (-s. of *applicans* applying, *prp. of applicare*). See **APPLY**, **-ANT**]

ap-plica-tion (ap'li kə'shan), *n.* 1. the act of putting to a special use or purpose: the application of common sense to a problem. 2. the special use or purpose to which something is put: a technology having numerous applications never thought of by its inventors. 3. the quality of being usable for a particular purpose or in a special way; relevance: This has no application to the case. 4. the act of requesting. 5. a written or spoken request or appeal for employment, admission, help, funds, etc. to file an application for admission to a university. 6. a form to be filled out by an applicant, as for a job or a driver's license. 7. close attention; persistent effort: Application to one's studies is necessary. 8. an act or instance of spreading on, rubbing in, or bringing into contact: the application of a compress to a wound; a second application of barnish. 9. a salve, ointment, or the like, applied as a soothing or healing agent. 10. Computers. a type of job or problem that lends itself to processing or solution by computer: Inventory control is a common business application. [1375-1425; late ME *applicacio(u)n* (*< MF*) *< L applicatio* (-s. of *applicatio*), equiv. to *applicat(us)* applied (ptp. of *applicare* to apply) + -ion -ion]

—**Syn.** 1. utilization. 3. aptitude, suitability, pertinence. 4. solicitation, petition. 7. assiduity, industry, persistence, perseverance. See **effort**.

ap-plica-tion pro'gram, *Computers*. a program used for a particular application (opposed to system program). Also, **applications pro'gram**. Also called **application software**, **applications software**. —**ap-plica-tion pro'grammer**. —**ap-plica-tion pro'gramming**.

ap-pli-ca-tive (ap'li kə'tiv, ə plik'ə-), *adj.* usable or capable of being used; practical; applicatory. [1630-40; *apply* (now obs.) to apply (see **APPLICATION**) + -IVE] —**ap-pli-ca-tive-ly**, *adu.*

ap-pli-ca-tor (ap'li kə'tər), *n.* a simple device, as a rod, spatula, or the like, for applying medication, cosmetics, glue, or any other substance not usually touched with the fingers. [1650-60; *apply* (see **APPLICATION**) + -OR]

ap-pli-ca-to-ry (ap'li kə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē, ə plik'ə-), *adj.* fitted for application or use; practical: [1530-40; *apply* (see **APPLICATION**) + -ORY]. —**ap-pli-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adu.*

ap-plied (ə plid'), *adj.* 1. having a practical purpose or use; derived from or involved with actual phenomena (distinguished from *theoretical*, opposed to *pure*): applied mathematics; applied science. 2. of or pertaining to those arts or crafts that have a primarily utilitarian function, or to the designs and decorations used in these arts. [1490-1500; **APPLY** + -ED]

ap-plied/ kinemat'ics, *Mech.* kinematics (def. 2). [1960-65]

ap-plied/ linguis'tics, 1. linguistic theory as applied to such fields as lexicography, psychology, the teaching of reading, the creation of orthographies, and esp. language teaching. 2. the study of practical applications of linguistics, as to telephone engineering, data processing, and data retrieval. [1955-60]

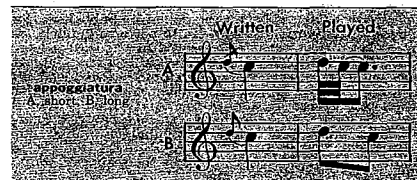
ap-pli-qué (ap'li kə'), *n.* *v.* **-quéd**, **-qué-ing**. —*n.* 1. ornamentation, as a cutout design, that is sewn on or otherwise applied to a piece of material. 2. work so formed. 3. a decorative feature, as a scone, applied to a surface. —*v.t.* 4. to apply as appliqué to. [1835-45; *< F*: applied, fastened to, ptp. of *appliquer* to apply]

ap-ply (ə pli'), *v.* **-plied**, **-ply-ing**. —*v.t.* 1. to make use of as relevant, suitable, or pertinent: to apply a theory to a problem. 2. to put to use, esp. for a particular purpose: to apply pressure to open a door. 3. to bring into action; use; employ: He applied the brakes and skidded to a stop. 4. to use a label or other designation: Don't apply any such term to me. 5. to use for or assign to a specific purpose: He applied a portion of his salary each week to savings. 6. to put into effect: They applied the rules to new members only. 7. to devote or employ diligently or with close attention: to apply one's mind to a problem; to apply oneself to a task. 8. to place in contact with; lay or spread on: to apply paint to a wall; to apply a bandage to a wound. 9. to bring into physical contact with or close proximity to: to apply a match to gunpowder. 10. to credit to, as an account: to apply \$10 to his account at the store. —*v.i.* 11. to be pertinent, suitable, or relevant: The argument applies to the case. The theory doesn't apply. 12. to make an application or request; ask: to apply for a job; to apply for a raise. 13. to lay or spread on: The plastic coating is easy to apply on any surface. 14. to be placed or remain in contact: This paint doesn't apply very easily. [1350-1400; ME *ap(p)liēn* *< AF, OF ap(p)liēn* *< L applicāre*, equiv. to *ap- AP-1 + plicāre to fold; see PLY*] —**ap-pli'a-ble**, *adj.* —**ap-pli-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**ap-pli'a-bly**, *adu.* —**ap-pli'er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. utilize. 5. appropriate, allot, assign, dedicate. 12. petition, sue, entreat.

apptmt., appointment.

ap-pog-gia-tu-ra (ə poj'ə tōr'ə, -tyōr'ə; *It.* *ap-pog-gia tūr'a*), *n.* *Music*. a note of embellishment preceding another note and taking a portion of its time. [1745-55; *< It.* a propping, equiv. to *appoggiato* (a), ptp. of *appoggiare* to support (see **AP-1**, **POD(UM)**, **-ATE**) + -ura -ure]



ap-point (ə point'), *v.t.* 1. to name or assign to a position, an office, or the like; designate: to appoint a new treasurer; to appoint a judge to the bench. 2. to determine by authority or agreement; fix; set: to appoint a time for the meeting. 3. *Law*. to designate (a person) to take the benefit of an estate created by a deed or will. 4. to provide with what is necessary; equip; furnish: They appointed the house with all the latest devices. 5. *Archaic*. to order or establish by decree or command; ordain; constitute: laws appointed by God. 6. Obs. to ordain; constitute: laws appointed by God. 7. Obs. to ordain; resolve; determine. [1325-75; ME *apointen* *< MF apointer*, equiv. to *a- AP-1 + pointer to point*] —**ap-point-a-ble**, *adj.* —**ap-point'er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. choose, select. 2. prescribe, establish. —**Ant.** 1. dismiss, discharge.

ap-point-ed (ə point'id), *adj.* 1. by, through, or as a result of an appointment (often in contrast with *elect*): an appointed official. 2. predetermined; arranged; set: They met at the appointed time in the appointed place. 3. provided with what is necessary; equipped; furnished: a beautifully appointed office. [1525-35; **APPOINT** + -ED]

ap-point-ee (ə point'ē, ap'oin tē'), *n.* 1. a person who is appointed. 2. a beneficiary under a legal appointment. [1720-30; **APPOINT** + -EE, as trans. of **F appoint**]

ap-poin-tive (ə poin'tiv), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or filled by appointment: an appointive office. 2. having the ability or authority to appoint: appointive powers. [1880-85, Amer.; **APPOINT** + -IVE]

ap-point-ment (ə point'mənt), *n.* 1. a fixed mutual agreement for a meeting; engagement: We made an appointment to meet again. 2. a meeting set for a specific time or place: I'm late for my appointment. 3. the act of appointing; designating; or placing in office: to fill a vacancy by appointment. 4. an office, position, or the like, to which a person is appointed: He received his appointment as ambassador to Italy. 5. Usually, **appointments**. equipment, furnishings, or accouterments. 6. **appointments**, accouterments for a soldier or a horse. 7. *Manage*. a horse-show class in which the contestant need not be a member of a hunt but must wear regula-

design or through mutilation caused by too close trimming. 10. *Slang*. To pay out money, as when overcharged or threatened with extortion. 11. *Metall.* (of a cooling ingot or casting) to have molten metal force its way through the solidified exterior because of internal gas pressure. —*u.t.* 12. to cause to lose blood, esp. surgically: *Doctors no longer bleed their patients to reduce fever.* 13. to lose or emit (blood or sap). 14. to drain or draw sap, water, electricity, etc., from (something): *to bleed a pipeline of excess air.* 15. to remove trapped air from (as an automotive brake system) by opening a bleeder valve. 16. to obtain an excessive amount from; extort money from. 17. *Print.* a. to permit (printed illustrations or ornamentation) to run off the page or sheet. b. to trim the margin of (a book or sheet) so closely as to mutilate the text or illustration. 18. *bleed off*, to draw or extract: *to bleed off sap from a maple tree; to bleed off static electricity.* 19. *bleed white*. See *white* (def. 19). —*n.* 20. *Print.* a. a sheet or page margin trimmed so as to mutilate the text or illustration. b. a part thus trimmed off. 21. *Med.* an instance of bleeding; hemorrhage: *an intracranial bleed.* —*adj.* 22. *Print.* characterized by bleeding: *a bleed page.* [*Def.* 1000; *ME* *bleden*, *OE* *blēdan*, deriv. of *blōd* *blood*]

bleeder (blē'dər), *n.* 1. a person who bleeds abnormally because of low clotting factor, hemophilia. 2. a person or animal that bleeds easily, esp. an athlete or racehorse. 3. a person who draws blood from a sick person; phlebotomist. 4. *Slang*. a person who drains another of money, resources, etc.; parasite or usurer. 5. *Metall.* an ingot or casting from which some metal has escaped. 6. Also called *bleeder resistor*. *Elect.* a resistor that is connected across a power supply for voltage regulation and to dissipate the charge remaining on capacitors when the power is discontinued. 7. Also called *bleeder valve*, a valve or opening for draining a tank, tubing, etc. 8. *Brit. Slang.* a. a despicable person. b. a person, esp. a man; fellow. [1780–90; *BLEED* + *-ER*]

bleeder tile, a terra-cotta pipe for conveying water from a drainage tile to a sewer or drain. Also called *bleeder pipe*.

bleeding (blē'ding), *n.* 1. the act, fact, or process of losing blood or having blood flow. 2. the act or process of drawing blood from a person, esp. surgically; bloodletting. 3. the extension of color beyond an edge or border, esp. as to combine with a contiguous color or to affect an adjacent area. —*adj.* 4. sending forth blood: *a bleeding sore.* 5. feeling, expressing, or characterized by extreme or excessive anguish and compassion. 6. *Brit. Slang.* (used as an intensifier): *bleeding fool.* —*adv.* 7. *Brit. Slang.* (used as an intensifier): *a bleeding silly idea.* [1175–1225; *ME* (*n.* and *adj.*); see *BLEED*, *-ING*, *-ING*]

bleeding heart, 1. any of various plants belonging to the genus *Dicentra*, of the fumitory family, esp. *D. spectabilis*, a common garden plant having long, one-sided clusters of rose or red heart-shaped flowers. 2. a person who manifests an ostentatious or excessive display of pity or concern for others. [1685–95] —*bleeding-heart*, *adj.*

bleep (blēp), *n.* 1. a brief, constant beeping sound, usually of a high pitch and generated by an electronic device. 2. such an electronic sound used to replace a censored word or phrase, as on a television broadcast. 3. Also, *blip*, (used as a euphemism to indicate the omission or deletion of an obscenity or other objectionable word). —*v.t.* 4. (of an electronic device) to emit a series of beeps as an audible signal, as summaries, —*u.t.* 5. Also, *blip*, to censor (an obscene, vulgar, or other objectionable word or phrase) from a radio or television broadcast by deleting from the audio signal, leaving a gap or an electronic tone: *The word was bleeped out of the comedian's routine.* [1950–55; *perh. imit.*]

bleeping (blē'ping), *adj.* (used as a substitute word for one regarded as objectionable): *Get that bleeping cat out of here!* Also, *blipping*. [1975–80; *BLEEP* + *-ING*]

bleilum (blē'lum), *n.* Scot. Obs. an idle, indiscreet talker. [1780–90; *orig. uncert.*]

blemish (blēm'ish), *v.t.* 1. to destroy or diminish the perfection of: *The book is blemished by those long, ineffective descriptions.* —*n.* 2. a mark that detracts from appearance, as a pimple or a scar. 3. a defect or flaw; stain; blight: *a blemish on his record.* [1275–1325; *ME* (*v.*) < *AF*, *MF* *blemis*, long *s.* of *ble* (mir) to make livid, *perh.* < Old Low Franconian **blesman*; see *BLAZE*] —*blemish-er*, *n.*

blemish, *n.* stain, sully, spot, tarnish, taint; injure, mar, damage, impair, deface. 3. blot, spot, speck, taint. See *defect*. —*Ant.* 1. purify, repair.

blench¹ (blench), *v.i.* to shrink; flinch; quail: *an unsteady eye that blenched under another's gaze.* [*Def.* 1000; *ME* *blenchen*, *OE* *blencan*; *c.* *ON* *blekka*, *MHG* *blenken*] —*blench-er*, *n.* —*blench-ingly*, *adv.* —*Syn.* See *wince*.

blench² (blench), *v.t.*, *v.i.* to make or become pale or white; blanch. [1805–15; *var.* of *BLANCH*]

blend (blend), *v.*, *blend-ed* or *blend*, *blend-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to mix smoothly and inseparably together: *to blend the ingredients in a recipe.* 2. to mix (various sorts or grades) in order to obtain a particular kind or quality: *Blend a little red paint with the blue paint.* 3. to prepare by such mixture: *This tea is blended by mixing chamomile with pekee.* 4. to pronounce (an utterance) as a combined sequence of sounds. —*v.i.* 5. to mix or intermingle smoothly and inseparably: *I can't get the eggs and cream to blend.* 6. to fit or relate harmoniously; accord; go: *The brown sofa did not blend with the purple wall.* 7. to have no perceptible separation: *Sea and sky seemed to blend.* —*n.* 8. an act or manner of

blending: *tea of our own blend.* 9. a mixture or kind produced by blending: *a special blend of rye and wheat flours.* 10. *Ling.* a word made by putting together parts of other words, as *motel*, made from *motor* and *hotel*, *brunch*, from *breakfast* and *lunch*, or *guesstimate*, from *guess* and *estimate*. 11. a sequence of two or more consonant sounds within a syllable, as the *bl* in *blend*; consonant cluster. [1250–1300; *ME* *blenden*, *OE* *blendan* to mix, for *blandan*; *c.* *ON* *blanda*, *OHG* *blantan* to mix] —*Syn.* 1. compound. See *mix*. 1. 5. mingle, commingle, combine, amalgamate, unite. 5. coalesce. 8. 9. combination, amalgamation. —*Ant.* 1. 5. separate.

blende (blend), *n.* *Mineral.* 1. sphalerite; zinc sulfide. 2. any of certain other sulfides. [1675–85; < *G*; cf. *MHG* *blenden* to make blind, deceive; so called because it often looks deceptively like galena]

blend-ed fam'ly, a family composed of a couple and their children from previous marriages. [1980–85]

blend-ed whis'key, whiskey that is a blend of two or more whiskeys, or of whiskey and neutral spirits, and that contains at least 20 percent of 100-proof straight whiskey by volume after blending. [1935–40]

blender (blen'dər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that blends. 2. an electric culinary grinding and mixing appliance, consisting of a container with propellerlike blades at the bottom that are whirled by a high-speed motor to puree, chop, or mix foods. 3. See *pastry blender*. [1870–75; *BLEND* + *-ER*]

blend-ing inher'itance, *Genetics.* inheritance in which contrasting parental characters appear as a blend in the offspring. Cf. *particulate inheritance*. [1920–25]

Blenheim (blen'əm), *n.* village in S West Germany, on the Danube; famous victory of the Duke of Marlborough over the French, 1704. German, *Blindheim*.

Blenheim span'iel, one of a breed of toy spaniels having a short head and long ears. [1830–40; named after *Blenheim*, country house of Duke of Marlborough in Oxfordshire, England]

blennioid (blen'ē oid'), *adj.* 1. resembling a blenny. 2. of or pertaining to the blennies. [1860–65; *BLENNY* + *-OID*]

blenny (blen'ē), *n.*, *pl.* *-nies*. any of several fishes of the family Blenniidae and related families, esp. of the genus *Blennius*, having a long, tapering body and small pelvic fins inserted before the pectoral fins. [1745–55; < *blennius* a kind of fish < *Gk* *blēnnios* slime, mucus; so called from its slimy coating]

blent (blent), *v.* a pt. and pp. of *blend*.

ble-o-my-cin (blē'ə mī'sin), *n.* *Pharm.* a cytotoxic antibiotic, C₂₂H₃₁N₅O₁₀, derived from the fermentation product of the bacterium *Streptomyces cerevisius*, used in the management of certain epithelial cell and testicular carcinomas and malignant lymphomas. [1965–70; appar. alter. of *phleomycin*, an antibiotic derived earlier from the same source; initial elements *phleo-*, *bleo-* unexplained by originators; see *MYCIN*]

blephar-, a combining form meaning "eyelid," used in the formation of compound words: *blepharitis*. Also, *before* a consonant, *blepharo-*. [*c.* *Gk* *blephar*, comb. form of *blepharon*]

bleph-ar-itis (blēf'ə rī'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* inflammation of the eyelids. [*BLEPHAR* + *-ITIS*] —*bleph-ar-itic* (blēf'ə rī'tik), *adj.*

bleph-a-ro-plas'ty (blēf'ə rə plas'tē), *n.*, *pl.* *-ties*. plastic surgery of the eyelids, used to remove cataracts, folds, sagging tissue, or wrinkles around the eyes or to repair injury to the eyelid. [1960–65; *BLEPHARO-* + *-PLASTY*]

bleph-a-ro-spasm (blēf'ə rə spaz'm), *n.* *Pathol.* spasmodic winking. [1870–75; *BLEPHARO-* + *SPASM*]

Blé-riot (blā ryō'; Eng. blār'ē ō'), *n.* Louis (lwé), 1872–1936, French aviator, pioneer aeronautical engineer, and inventor.

bles-bok (bles'bok'), *n.*, *pl.* *-boks*, (*esp. collectively*) —*bok*, a large antelope, *Damaliscus albifrons*, of southern Africa, having a blaze on the face. Also, *blesbuck*. [1815–25; < *Afr.*, equiv. to *D* *bles* *BLAZE* + *bok* *BUCK*]

bles-buck (bles'buk'), *n.*, *pl.* *-bucks*, (*esp. collectively*) —*buck*, *blesbok*.

bles (bles), *v.t.*, *bles* or *blest*, *bles-ing*, 1. to consecrate or sanctify by a religious rite; make or pronounce holy. 2. to request of God the bestowal of divine favor on: *Bless this house.* 3. to bestow good of any kind upon: *a nation blessed with peace.* 4. to extol as holy; glorify: *Bless the name of the Lord.* 5. to protect or guard from evil (usually used interjectionally): *Bless you!* *Bless your innocent little heart!* 6. to condemn or curse: *I'll be blessed if I can see your reasoning.* *Bless me if it isn't my old friend!* 7. to make the sign of the cross over or upon: *The Pope blessed the multitude.* [*Def.* 950; *ME* *blesen*, *OE* *blēsan*, *blēsan* to consecrate, orig. with blood, earlier **blōdisian* (*blōd* *blood* + *-iso* derivational suffix + *-ian* *v.* suffix)] —*bles-er*, *n.* —*bles-ly*, *adv.*

—*Syn.* 1. exalt, hallow, glorify, magnify, beatify.

bles-ed (bles'ed; *esp.* for 3, 7 *blest*), *adj.* 1. consecrated; sacred; holy; sanctified: *The Blessed Sacrament.* 2. worthy of adoration, reverence, or worship: *the Blessed Trinity.* 3. divinely or supremely favored; fortunate: *to be blessed with a strong, healthy body; blessed with an ability to find friends.* 4. blissfully happy or contented. 5. Rom. Cath. beatified. 6. bringing happiness and thankfulness; the blessed assurance of a steady income. 7. *Informal.* damned: *I'm blessed if I know.* 8. *Informal.* (used as an intensifier): *every blessed cent.* Also, *blest*. [1125–75; *ME*; see *BLESS*, *-ED*] —*bles-ed-ly*, *adv.* —*bles-ed-ness*, *n.*

bles-ed event, the birth of a child.

Bless-ed Sac'rament, *Eccles.* the consecrated Host. [1550–60]

Bless-ed Trin'ity, Trinity (def. 1).

Bless-ed Vir'gin, the Virgin Mary.

bles-ing (bles'ing), *n.* 1. the act or words of a person who blesses. 2. a special favor, mercy, or benefit: *the blessings of liberty.* 3. a favor or gift bestowed by God, thereby bringing happiness. 4. the invoking of God's favor upon a person: *The son was denied his father's blessing.* 5. praise; devotion; worship, esp. grace said before a meal: *The children took turns reciting the blessing.* 6. approval or good wishes: *The proposed law had the blessing of the governor.* [*Def.* 900; *ME* *blēssing*, *unge*, *OE* *blēssung*, *blēssung*. See *BLESS*, *-ING*] —*Syn.* 2. advantage, boon, gain, profit, bounty.

blest (blest), *v.* 1. a pt. and pp. of *bles*. —*adj.* 2. blessed.

bleth-er (bleth'ər), *n.*, *v.i.*, *u.t.* blather.

bleth-er (bli'th'ər), *n.* any of several terrestrial orchids of the genus *Bletilla*, of eastern Asia, as *B. striata*, having terminal clusters of showy purple or white flowers. [*c.* *NL*, equiv. to *Blet* (*ia*) a similar genus (named in honor of Louis Blet, botanist and apothecary at the Spanish court in 1794; see *-IA*) + *L* *-illa* *-ILLA*]

blet-ting (blet'ing), *n.* the ripening of fruit, esp. of fruit stored until the desired degree of softness is attained. [*c.* *F* *blet* (*fem.* *blette*) overripe (var. of *OF* *blece*, *adj.* deriv. of *blecier* to bruise < Old Low Franconian **blettian* + *-ING*)]

bleu' cheese. See *blue cheese*. [1955–60; *F* *bleu* for *blue* because certain highly prized blue cheeses come from France]

bleu-de-roi (Fr. blød' rwa'), *n.* the bright enamel blue color characteristic of Sévres ware. Also called *bleu royal* (Fr. blø rwa yal'; Eng. blōw' roi'al, roi al'). [1840–50; < *F* lit., king's blue]

bleu-ler (blø'ler), *n.* Eugen (oi gän'), 1857–1939, Swiss psychiatrist and neurologist.

blew (blō), *v.* 1. pt. of *blow*. 2. pt. of *blow*.

blew-it (blō'it), *n.* an edible pale-bluish mushroom, *Tricholoma personatum*. Also, *bluette*, *blew'its*, *blew'itt*. Also called *blue-leg*. [1820–30; *prob.* *blew* + *-IT*]

Blida (blē'dā), *n.* a city in N Algeria. 99,238.

Bligh (bli), *n.* William, 1754–1817, British naval officer; captain of H.M.S. *Bounty*, the crew of which mutinied 1789.

blight (blīt), *n.* 1. *Plant Pathol.* a. the rapid and extensive discoloration, wilting, and death of plant tissues. b. a disease so characterized. 2. any cause of impairment, destruction, ruin, or frustration: *Extravagance was the blight of the family.* 3. the state or result of being blighted or deteriorated; dilapidation; decay: *urban blight*. —*v.t.* 4. to cause to wither or decay; blast: *Frost blighted the crops.* 5. to destroy; ruin; frustrate: *Illness blighted his hopes.* —*v.i.* 6. to suffer blight. [1605–15; of *uncert. orig.*] —*blight-ingly*, *adv.* —*Syn.* 2. curse, plague, scourge, bane.

blighter (blīt'ər), *n.* *Brit. Slang.* 1. a contemptible, worthless person, esp. a man; scoundrel or rascal. 2. a chap; bloke. [1815–25; *BLIGHT* + *-ER*]

blight-y (blīt'ē), *n.*, *pl.* *blight-ies*. *Brit. Slang.* 1. (often *cap.*) England as one's native land; England as home: *We're sailing for old Blighty tomorrow.* 2. a wound or furlough permitting a soldier to be sent back to England from the front. 3. military leave. [1885–90; < *Hindi* *blīyāt* the country (i.e., Great Britain), var. of *vilāyāt* *VILAYAT*]

blim-mey (blīm'mē), *interj.* *Brit. Informal.* (used to express surprise or excitement) Also, *blimmy*. [1885–90; *orig.* reduced form of *blind me*, as ellipsis from *God blind me*; cf. *GOBLIMMEY*]

blimp (blimp), *n.* 1. a small, nonrigid airship or dirigible, esp. one used chiefly for observation. 2. *Slang.* a fat person. [1915–20; of *uncert. orig.*]

Blimp (blimp), (sometimes *l.c.*) See *Colonel Blimp*. [1930–35]

blimp-ish (blīm'ish), *adj.* (sometimes *cap.*) pompously reactionary: *the blimpish attitudes of the old colonialists.* [1935–40; *COLONEL BLIMP* + *-ISH*] —*blimp-ish-ly*, *adv.* —*blimp-ish-ness*, *n.*

blin (blin), *n.* Russian Cookery. sing. of *blini*. [1885–90; < *Russ.* *ORUSS* *blīnā*, by dissimilation from *mlīnā*, *n.* deriv. from base of *Russ* *molōt'* to grind, *mēl'nitsa* *mill*; cf. *MILL*]

blind (blind), *adj.*, *-er*, *-est*, *v.*, *n.*, *adv.* —*adj.* 1. unable to see; lacking the sense of sight; sightless: *a blind man.* 2. unwilling or unable to perceive or understand: *They were blind to their children's faults.* 3. He was blind to all arguments. 3. not characterized or determined by reason or control: *blind tenacity; blind chance.* 4. not having or based on reason or intelligence; absolute and unquestioning: *She had blind faith in his fidelity.* 5. lacking all consciousness or awareness: *a blind stupor.* 6. drunk. 7. hard to see or understand: *blind reasoning.* 8. hidden from immediate view, esp. from oncoming motorists: *a blind corner.* 9. of concealed or undisclosed identity; sponsored anonymously: *a blind ad signed only with a box number.* 10. having no outlets; closed at one end: *a blind passage; a blind mountain pass.* 11. *Archit.* (of an archway, arcade, etc.) having no windows, passageways, or the like. 12. dense enough to form a screen: *a blind hedge of privet.* 13. done without seeing; by instruments alone: *blind flying.* 14. made without some prior knowledge: *a blind purchase; a blind lead in a card game.* 15. of or pertaining to an experimental design that prevents investigators or subjects from knowing the hypotheses or conditions being tested. 16. of, pertaining to, or for blind persons. 17. *Bookbinding.* (of a design, title, or the like) impressed into the cover or spine of a book by a die without ink or foil. 18. *Cookery.* (of pastry shells) baked or fried without the filling. 19. (of a rivet or other fastener) made so that the end inserted, though inaccessible, can be headed or spread. —*v.t.* 20. to make sightless permanently, temporarily, or momentarily, as by injuring, dazzling, bandaging the eyes, etc.: *The explosion blinded him.* We were blinded

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp, spelling; spelled; resp, respelling; respelled; trans, translation; ? origin unknown; * unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

Catania (kă tăn'yă), n. a seaport in E Sicily. 400,242.

Cat-a-ño (ka tăn'yô; Sp. kă tăn'yô), n. a city in NE Puerto Rico, SW of San Juan. 26,243.

Cat-an-za-ro (kă tăn dză'rô), n. a city in S Italy. 92,277.

cat-a-pha-sia (kat'ə fā'zhə, -zhə ə, -zē ə), n. *Pathol.* a speech disorder in which a person constantly repeats a word or phrase. [CAT- + -PHASIA]

cataphor-a (ka tăf'ər ə), n. *Gram.* the use of a word or phrase to refer to a following word or group of words, as the use of the phrase *as follows*. Cf. *anaphora*. [CAT- + (ANA)PHOR- (kat'ə fôr'ik, -fôr'), adj. —cat-a-pho-rē-tic, adj.]

cat-a-pho-re-sis (kat'ə fə rē'sis), n. 1. *Med.* the causing of medicinal substances to pass through or into living tissues in the direction of flow of a positive electric current. 2. *Physical Chem.* electrophoresis. [1885-90; < NL, equiv. to *cat-* CAT- + *phōrēsis* a being borne, equiv. to *phōrē* (var. s. of *pherein* to BEAR, carry) + *-sis* -SIS] —cat-a-pho-rē-tic (kat'ə fə rē'tik), adj. —cat-a-pho-rē-tic-ly, adv.

cat-a-phrac-t (kat'ə frak't), n. 1. a heavily armed war galley of ancient Greece. 2. a suit of ancient Roman scale armor for a man or horse. 3. *Zool.* the bony plates or scales covering the body of certain fishes or reptiles. [1575-85; < L *cataphractus* fully armored < Gk *katáphraktos* (akin to *kataphrassein* to clothe fully in armor), equiv. to *kata-* CAT- + *phraktos* fenced, protectively clothed (*phrag-* fence + *-tos* verbal adj. suffix)] —cat-a-phrac-tic, adj.

cat-a-phrac-ted (kat'ə frak'tid), adj. *Zool.* covered with an armor of horny or bony plates or scales. [1880-85; CATAPHRACT + -ED]

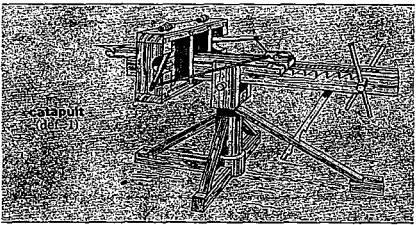
cat-a-phyll (kat'ə fil), n. *Bot.* a simplified leaf form, as a bud scale or a scale on a scytelodon or rhizome. [CAT- + -PHYLL] —cat-a-phyll-ly, adj.

cat-a-plane (kat'ə plān'), n. an aircraft designed to be launched by a catapult. [CAT- (PUŁT) + (AIR)PLANE]

cat-a-pla-sia (kat'ə plā'zhə, -zhə ə, -zē ə), n. *Biol.* degeneration of a cell or tissue. [CAT- + -PLASIA] —cat-a-plas-tic (kat'ə plas'tik), adj.

cat-a-plasm (kat'ə plaz'm), n. *Med.* poulitice. [1555-65; < L *cataplasma* < Gk *katáplasma*. See CAT- + -PLASM]

cat-a-plex-y (kat'ə plek'sē), n. *Pathol.* a condition characterized by sudden, brief attacks of muscle weakness sometimes causing the body to fall helplessly, that is usually triggered by strong emotion: often associated with narcolepsy. [1880-85; < G *Kataplexie* < Gk *katáplexis* (with suffix prob. by analogy with *Apoplexie* APO-PLÉXIS) fixation (of the eyes), equiv. to *katáplek-* (var. s. of *katáplesein* to strike down) + *-sis* -SIS] —cat-a-plec-tic (kat'ə plek'tik), adj.



cat-a-pult (kat'ə pult', -pólt'), n. 1. an ancient military engine for hurling stones, arrows, etc. 2. a device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. 3. *Brit.* a slingshot. —v.t. 4. to hurl from a catapult. 5. to thrust or move quickly or suddenly: His brilliant performance in the play catapulted him to stardom. 6. *Brit.* a. to hurl (a missile) from a slingshot. b. to hit (an object) with a missile from a slingshot. —v.i. 7. to be catapulted. 8. to move or spring up suddenly, quickly, or forcibly, as if by means of a catapult: The car catapulted down the highway. When he heard the alarm he catapulted out of bed. [1570-80; < L *catapulta* < Gk *katáptētes*, equiv. to *kata-* CAT- + *ptētes* hurler, akin to *pálein* to hurl] —cat-a-pul'tic, adj.

cat-a-ract (kat'ə rakt'), n. 1. a descent of water over a steep surface; a waterfall, esp. one of considerable size. 2. any furious rush or downpour of water; deluge. 3. *Ophthalm.* an abnormality of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. b. the opaque area. [1350-1400; ME *cataracte* < L *catar(r)acta* < Gk *kataráktēs* water-fall, floodgate, portcullis (n), downrushing (adj.), akin to *katarássein* to dash down, equiv. to *kat-* CAT- + *arásein* to smite] —cat-a-rac'tal, cat-a-rac'tous, adj. —cat-a-ract'ed, adj.

ca-tarrh (kə tăr'), n. *Pathol.* inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the respiratory tract, accompanied by excessive secretions. [1350-1400; ME < LL *catarrhus* < Gk *katarraus* lit. down-flowing, equiv. to *katarra(e)n* to flow down (katá CAT- + *rheîn* to flow) + *-ous*, var. of *-eos* (theme vowel + adj. suffix)] —ca-tarrh'al, ca-tarrh'ous, adj. —ca-tarrh'al-ly, adv.

catarrh'al fe-ver, *Vet. Pathol.* bluetongue. [1780-90]

cat-ar-rhine (kə tăr'rin), adj. 1. belonging or pertaining to the group Catarrhini, comprising humans, anthropoid apes, and Old World monkeys, having the nos-

trils close together and opening downward and a nonprehensile, often greatly reduced or vestigial tail. —n. 2. a catarrhine animal. Also, *cat-ar-rhin-i-an* (kat'ə rīn'ē ən). [1860-65; < NL *Catarrhini*, pl. of *catarrhinus* < Gk *katarrhin* hook-nosed, equiv. to *kata-* CAT- + *-rhin* -nosed, adj. deriv. of *rhis* nose, snout]

cat-as-ta-sis (ka tas'tə sis), n., pl. *-ses* (-sēz'), the part of a drama, preceding the catastrophe, in which the action is at its height; the climax of a play. Cf. *catastrophe* (def. 4), *epitasis*, *protasis*. [1650-60; < Gk *katástasis* stability, akin to *kathístānai* to make stand, settle. See CAT- + STASIS]

cat-as-tro-phi (ka tas'trə fē), n. 1. a sudden and widespread disaster: the catastrophe of war. 2. any misfortune, mishap, or failure; fiasco: The play was so poor our whole evening was a catastrophe. 3. a final event or conclusion, usually an unfortunate one; a disastrous end: the great catastrophe of the Old South at Appomattox. 4. (in a drama) the point at which the circumstances overcome the central motive, introducing the close or conclusion; dénouement. Cf. *catástasis*, *epitasis*, *protasis*. 5. *Geol.* a sudden, violent disturbance, esp. of a part of the surface of the earth; cataclysm. 6. Also called *cat-as-trophe function*, *Math.* any of the mathematical functions that describe the discontinuities that are treated in catastrophe theory. [1570-80; < Gk *katastrōphē* an overturning, akin to *katastrēphē* to overturn. See CAT- + STROPH-] —cat-a-stroph-ic (kat'ə strəf'ik), cat-a-stroph-ical, cat-as-tro-phal, adj. —cat-a-stroph-ic-ly, adv.

Syn. 1. misfortune, calamity. 1. 3. See disaster.

Ant. 1. 3. triumph.

cat-as-trophe the-ory, *Math.* a theory, based on topology, for studying discontinuous processes and the mathematical models that describe them. [1970-75]

cat-as-tro-phism (ka tas'trə fiz'əm), n. *Geol.* the doctrine that certain vast geological changes in the earth's history were caused by catastrophes rather than gradual evolutionary processes. [1865-70; CATASTROPHE + -ISM] —cat-as-tro-phist, n.

cat-a-to-ni-a (kat'ə tō'nē ə, -tōn'yo), n. *Psychiatry*. a syndrome seen most frequently in schizophrenia, characterized by muscular rigidity and mental stupor, sometimes alternating with great excitement and confusion. [1915-20; CAT- + -TONIA] —cat-a-to-ni-ac', n. —cat-a-tonic (kat'ə tōn'ik), adj., n.

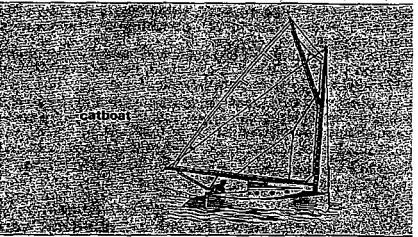
cat-a-wamp-us (kat'ə wɒm'pəs), *Chiefly* Midland and Southern U.S. —adj. 1. askew; awry. 2. positioned diagonally; cater-cornered. —adv. 3. diagonally; obliquely: We took a shortcut and walked catawampus across the field. Also, *catawampus*. [1830-40 for earlier sense "utterly"; cat- diagonally (see CATER-CORNERED) + -wampus, perh. akin to WAMPISH]

Ca-taw-ba (kə tō'ba), n. 1. a Siouan language of North and South Carolina. 2. a river flowing from W North Carolina into South Carolina, where it becomes the Wateree River. Cf. *Waterose*. 3. *Flor.* a reddish variety of grape. b. the vine bearing this fruit, grown in the eastern U.S. 4. a light, dry, white wine made from this grape. [1710-20, Amer.; appar. ult. < Catawba (y) *katapu* a village name, lit. (people of) the fork; perh. via Shawnee *katapā*]

cat-bird (kat'bɜrd'), n. any of several American or Australian birds having catlike cries, esp. *Dumetella carolinensis* [gray catbird], of North America. [1700-10, Amer.; CAT + BIRD]

cat/bird seat, *Informal*, an advantageous situation or condition: His appointment as acting dean put him in the catbird seat. [1940-45, Amer.]

catboat (kat'bɔt'), n. a boat having one mast set well forward with a single large sail. [1875-80; CAT + BOAT]



cat-brier (kat'brī'ər), n. any prickly vine of the genus *Smilax*, esp. *S. rotundifolia*, of eastern North America, growing in tangled masses. Also called *green-brier*, *bulbrier*, *horsebrier*. [1830-40, Amer.; CAT + BRIER']

cat-bull (kat'bult'), adj. (of a sailing vessel) having a bluff bow and straight stern without a figurehead.

cat/bur-glar, a burglar who breaks into buildings by climbing through upstairs windows, across roofs, etc., esp. with great stealth and agility. [1905-10]

cat-call (kat'kɔl'), n. 1. a shrill, whistlike sound or loud raucous shout made to express disapproval at a theater, meeting, etc. 2. an instrument for producing such a sound. —v.t. 3. to sound catcalls. —v.i. 4. to express disapproval of by catcalls. [1650-60; CAT + CALL] —cat-call'er, n.

Syn. 1. boo; hiss; jeer.

catch (kach), v., caught, catching, n., adj. —v.t. 1. to seize or capture, esp. after pursuit: to catch a criminal; to catch a runaway horse. 2. to trap or ensnare: to catch a fish. 3. to intercept and seize: take and hold (something thrown, falling, etc.): catch a ball; a barrel to catch rain. 4. to come upon suddenly; surprise or detect, as in some action: I caught him stealing the pumpkin. 5. to receive, incur, or contract: to catch a cold. 6. to be in time to get aboard (a train, boat, etc.). 7. to lay

hold of; grasp; clasp: He caught her arm. 8. to grip, hook, or entangle: The closing door caught his arm. 9. to allow (something) to become gripped, hooked, or entangled: He caught the coat on a nail. 10. to attract or arrest: The painting caught his fancy. His speech caught our attention. 11. to check or restrain suddenly (often used reflexively): She caught her breath in surprise. He caught himself before he said the wrong thing. 12. to see or attend: to catch a show. 13. to strike; hit: The blow caught him on the head. 14. to become inspired by or aware of: I caught the spirit of the occasion. 15. to fasten with or as if with a catch: to catch the clasp on a necklace. 16. to deceive: No one was caught by his sugary words. 17. to attract the attention of; captivate; charm: She was caught by his smile and good nature. 18. to grasp with the intellect; comprehend: She failed to catch his meaning. 19. to hear clearly: We caught snatches of their conversation. 20. to apprehend and record; capture: The painting caught her expression perfectly. 21. South Midland and Southern U.S. to assist at the birth of: The town doctor caught more than four hundred children before he retired. —v.i. 22. to become gripped, hooked, or entangled: Her foot caught in the net. 23. to overtake someone or something moving (usually fol. by up, with, or up to): The dog caught the cat. 24. to hold: The door lock doesn't catch. 25. to ball, to play the position of catcher: He catches for the Yankees. 26. to become lighted; take fire; ignite: The kindling caught instantly. 27. to become established, as a crop or plant, after germination and sprouting. 28. catch a crab, (in rowing) to bungle a stroke by failing to get the oar into the water at the beginning or by failing to withdraw it properly at the end. 29. catch at, to grasp at eagerly; accept readily: He caught at the chance to get free tickets. 30. catch a turn, Naut. to wind a rope around a bitt, capstan, etc., for one full turn. 31. catch it, *Informal*, to receive a reprimand or punishment: He'll catch it from his mother for tearing his good trousers again. 32. catch on, a. to become popular: The new record is beginning to catch on. b. to grasp mentally; understand: You'd think he'd catch on that he's boring us. c. New England. (in cooking) to scorch or burn slightly; sear: A pot roast is better if allowed to catch on. 33. catch out, *Chiefly* Brit. to catch or discover (a person) in deceit or an error. 34. catch up, a. to lift or snatch suddenly: Leaves were caught up in the wind. b. to bring or get up to date (often fol. by on or with): to catch up on one's reading. c. to come up to or overtake (something or someone) (usually fol. by with): to catch up with the leader in a race. d. to become involved or entangled with: caught up in the excitement of the crowd. e. to point out (a person) minor errors, untruths, etc. (usually fol. by on): We caught the teacher up in a number of factual details. f. *Falconry*, to capture for further training (a hawk that has been flown down hack). g. South Midland and Southern U.S. to harness (a horse or mule).

—n. 35. the act of catching. 36. anything that catches, esp. a device for checking motion, as a latch on a door. 37. any tricky or concealed drawback: It seems so easy that there must be a catch somewhere. 38. a slight, momentary break or crack in the voice. 39. that which is caught, as a quantity of fish: The fisherman brought home a large catch. 40. a person or thing worth getting, esp. a person regarded as a desirable matrimonial prospect: My mother thinks Pat would be quite a catch. 41. a game in which a ball is thrown from one person to another: to play catch; to have a catch. 42. a fragment: to catch a word. 43. Music, a note or notes in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects. 44. Sports, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground. 45. Rowing, the first part of the stroke, consisting of the placing of the oar into the water. 46. Agric. the establishment of a crop from seed: a catch of clover.

—adj. 47. catchy (def. 3). [1175-1200; ME *catchen* to chase, capture < ONF *catchier* < VL **captiare*, for L *captare* to grasp at, seek out, try to catch, freq. of *capere* to take] —catch-a-ble, adj.

Syn. 1. apprehend, arrest. 7. CATCH, CLUTCH, GRASP, SEIZE imply taking hold suddenly of something. TO CATCH may be to reach after and get: He caught my hand. TO CLUTCH is to take firm hold of (often out of fear or nervousness) and retain: The child clutched her mother's hand. TO GRASP also suggests both getting and keeping hold of, with a connotation of eagerness and alertness, rather than fear (literally or figuratively): to grasp someone's hand in welcome; to grasp an idea. TO SEIZE implies the use of force or energy in taking hold of suddenly (literally or figuratively): to seize a criminal; to seize an opportunity. 17. enchant, fascinate, win. 35. capture, apprehension, arrest. 36. racket, bolt. —Ant. 1. 7. 35. release.

catch-all (kach'ɔl'), n. 1. a bag, basket, or other receptacle for odds and ends. 2. something that covers a wide variety of items or situations: The list is just a catchall of things I want to see or do on vacation. —adj. 3. covering a wide variety of items or situations: The anthology is a catchall collection. [1830-40, Amer.; n. use of v. phrase catch all]

catch-as-catch-can (kach'əz kach'kan'), adj. 1. Also, *catch-can*, taking advantage of any opportunity; using any method that can be applied: a catch-as-catch-can life, as an itinerant handymen. 2. without specific plan or order: They lived catch-as-catch-can. —n. 3. a style of wrestling in which the contestants are permitted to trip, tackle, and use holds below the waist. Cf. *Greco-Roman* (def. 3). [1885-90]

catch/ ba/sin, a receptacle located where a street gutter opens into a sewer, designed to retain matter that would not readily pass through the sewer. [1870-75]

catch-colt (kach'kɔlt'), n. *Chiefly* Inland North and Western U.S. 1. the offspring of a mare bred accidentally. 2. a child born out of wedlock.

catch-cord (kach'kɔrd'), n. *Textiles*. a cord or wire located near a selvaige, used to form a loop or deflect the filling yarn not intended to be woven permanently in with the regular selvaige.

catch/ crop, a crop that reaches maturity in a rela-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing s, stem; sp., spelling spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; * , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

corruptible (kə rŭp'tə bəl), *adj.* that can or might be corrupted. [1300-50; ME < AF] < LL *corruptibilis* < L *corrupt(us)* (see **CORRUPT**) + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**corruptibility**, *n.* —**corruptible-ness**, *n.* —**corruptibly**, *adv.*

corruption (kə rŭp'shən), *n.* 1. the act of corrupting or state of being corrupt. 2. moral perversion; depravity. 3. perversion of integrity. 4. corrupt or dishonest proceedings. 5. bribery. 6. debasement or alteration, as of language or a text. 7. a debased form of a word. 8. putrefactive decay; rottenness. 9. any corrupting influence or agency. [1300-50; ME *corruptio(u)n* < AF] < L *corruptiō*, *s.* of *corruptus*. See **CORRUPT**, -ION] —**Syn.** 2. dissolution, immorality. 8. rot, putrefaction, putrescence, foulness, pollution, contamination. —**Ant.** 1-3. purity. 3, 4. honesty.

corruption-ist (kə rŭp'shə nist), *n.* a person who practices or endorses corruption, esp. in politics. [1800-10; CORRUPTION + -IST]

corruption of blood, *Eng. Law.* the impurity before law that results from attainder and disqualifies the attainted person from inheriting, retaining, or bequeathing lands or interests in lands: abolished in 1870. [1555-65]

corrupt practices act, *any of several U.S. statutes for ensuring the purity of elections by forbidding the purchase of votes, restricting the amount and source of political contributions, limiting campaign expenditures, and requiring the submission of an itemized statement of such expenditures.* (1880-85)

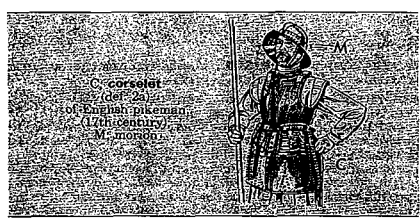
cor-sage (kôr sâzh'), *n.* 1. a small bouquet worn at the waist, on the shoulder, on the wrist, etc., by a woman. 2. the body or waist of a dress; bodice. [1475-85; < MF: *bodily shape* (later: bust, bodice, corsage), equiv. to *cors body* (< L *corpus*) + *-age* -AGE]

cor-sair (kôr sâr), *n.* 1. a fast ship used for piracy. 2. a pirate, esp. formerly of the Barbary Coast. 3. (cap.) Mil. a gull-winged, propeller-driven fighter plane built for the U.S. Navy in World War II and kept in service into the early 1950s. [1540-50; < MF *corsaire* < Pr *cor-sar(i)* < Upper It *corsaro* < ML *corsarius*, equiv. to L *curus(us)* COURSE + *-arius* -ARY]

corse (kôrs), *n.* Archaic. corpse. [1225-75; ME *cors* < OF < L *corpus* body; see **CORPSE**]

Corse (kôrs), *n.* French name of Corsica.

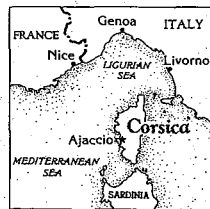
cor-se-let (kôr sê let' for 1; kôrs'lit for 2), *n.* 1. Also, **cor-se-lette**. a woman's lightweight foundation garment combining a brassiere and girdle in one piece. 2. Also, **corset**. *Armor.* a. a suit of light half armor or three-quarter armor of the 16th century or later. b. cuirass (def. 1). [1490-1500; < MF, equiv. to *cors* bodice, body + *-elet* -LET]



cor-set (kôr sit), *n.* 1. Sometimes, **corsets**. a close-fitting undergarment, stiffened with whalebone or similar material and often capable of being tightened by lacing, enclosing the trunk worn, esp. by women, to shape and support the body; stays. —**1.** 2. to dress or furnish with or as if with a corset. 3. to regulate strictly; constrict. [1225-75; ME < AF, OF, equiv. to *cors* bodice, body + *-et* -ET] —**cor-set-less**, *adj.*

cor-set cover, *n.* an undergarment, as a camisole, worn over the upper part of a corset.

cor-set-tiere (kôr sê tiêr'), *n.* a person who specializes in making, fitting, or selling corsets, brassieres, or other foundation garments. [1840-50; < F *corsettière*, fem. of *corsetier*; see **CORSET**, -IER']



Cor-si-ca (kôr si ka), *n.* an island in the Mediterranean, SE of and forming a department of France. 220,000; 3367 sq. mi. (8720 sq. km). Cap.: Ajaccio. French, *Corse*. —**Cor-si-can**, *adj.*, *n.*

Cor-si-can-a (kôr si kan'a), *n.* a city in E Texas. 21,712.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; * , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

cors-let (kôrs'lit), *n.* corselet (def. 2).

cort., (in prescriptions) the bark. [< L *cortex*]

Cor-tâ-zar (kôr tâ'sâr), *n.* Ju-lío (hoô'lyô), 1914-84, Argentine novelist and short-story writer; French citizen after 1981.

cor-tege (kôr tez'h, -tâzh'), *n.* 1. a procession, esp. a ceremonial one: a funeral cortege. 2. a line or train of attendants; retinue. Also, **cortège**. [1670-80; < F < It *corteggio* courtly retinue, deriv. of *corteggiare* to court, itself deriv. of *corte* COURT]

Cor-tel-you (kôr'tl yô'), *n.* George Bruce, 1862-1940, U.S. cabinet officer and public utility director.

Cor-tês (kôr'tiz; Sp. kôr'tes), *n.* (in Spain or Portugal) the two houses constituting the national legislative body. [1660-70; < Sp. pl. of *corte* COURT]

Cor-tês (kôr tez'; Sp. kôr'tes), *n.* Her-nan-do (er-nân'dô) or Her-nân (er nân'), 1485-1547, Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Also, **Cor-têz**.

cort-ox (kôr'teks), *n.*, pl. *-tices* (-tê'sêz'). 1. Anat., Zool. a. the outer region of an organ or structure, as the outer portion of the kidney. b. the cerebral cortex. 2. Bot. a. the portion of a stem between the epidermis and the vascular tissue; bark. b. any outer layer, as rind. 3. Mycol. the surface tissue layer of a fungus or lichen, composed of massed hyphal cells. [1650-60; < L: bark, rind, shell, husk]

Cor-ti (kôr'te), *n.* Al-fon-so (al fôn'sô; It. âl fôn'sô), 1822-76, Italian anatomist.

cort-i-cal (kôr'ti kâl), *adj.* 1. Anat. of, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cortex. 2. Physiol. resulting from the function or condition of the cerebral cortex. 3. Bot. of or pertaining to the cortex. [1665-75; < NL: *corticâlis*, equiv. to L *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-âlis* -AL'] —**cor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cort-i-cate (kôr'ti kit, -kât'), *adj.* having a cortex. Also, **cort-i-cat-ed**. [1840-50; < L *corticatus*, equiv. to *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-atus* -ATE'] —**cor'ti-ca-tion**, *n.*

cortico-, a combining form representing **cortex** in compound words: *corticosteroid*. [< L *cortic-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-o-*]

cort-i-co-lous (kôr tik'ô lous), *adj.* Bot., Zool. living or growing on or in bark. [1855-60; < L *corti(c)-* (s. of *cortex*) CORTEX + *-colous*]

cort-i-co-ster-oid (kôr'ti kô ster'oid, -stêr'-), *n.* Biochem. any of a class of steroids, as aldosterone, hydrocortisone, or cortisone, occurring in nature, esp. as a product of the adrenal cortex, or synthesized. Also called **cort-i-coid** (kôr'ti koid'). [1940-45; **CORTICO-** + **STER-oid**]

cort-i-co-ster-one (kôr'ti kos'ta rôn', -kô stô rôn'), *n.* Biochem. a steroid hormone, secreted by the adrenal cortex, that is involved in regulation of the water and electrolyte balance of the body. [1935-40; **CORTICO-** + **STER(ol)** + *-one*]

cort-i-co-tro-pin (kôr'ti kô trô'pin), *n.* Biochem. See **ACTH**. [1940-45; (ADRENO)CORTICOTROPIC + *-in*']

corticotro-pin releas-ing fac-tor, Biochem. a hormone-like factor, produced by the hypothalamus, that stimulates the increased release of corticotropin by the pituitary gland in response to stress. Abbr.: CRF

cort-i-na (kôr ti'na, -tê'na), *n.*, pl. *-ti-nae* (-ti'nê, -tê'ni). Mycol. a weblike, often evanescent veil covering the gills or hanging from the cap edge of certain mushrooms, particularly those of genus *Cortinarius*, and sometimes persisting as a ring or remnant of fibrils around the mushroom stalk. [1825-35; < NL; LL *cortina* CURTAIN]

cort-i-sol (kôr'ti sôl', -sôl'), *n.* 1. Biochem. one of several steroid hormones produced by the adrenal cortex and resembling cortisone in its action. 2. Pharm. hydrocortisone. [1950-55; **CORTIS(ONE)** + *-ol*']

cort-i-sone (kôr'ti zôn', -sôn'), *n.* 1. Biochem. a steroid hormone of the adrenal cortex, C₂₁H₂₈O₅, active in carbohydrate and protein metabolism. 2. Pharm. a commercial form of this compound, obtained by extraction from the adrenal glands of certain domesticated animals or produced synthetically, used chiefly in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatic fever, certain allergies, and other systemic conditions. [1949; shortening of *corticosterone*; see **STEROL**, -ONE]

Cort-land (kôr'tlând), *n.* a city in central New York. 20,138.

Cort-land (kôr'tlând), *n.* 1. a crisp, red variety of apple. 2. a tree bearing this fruit. [1940-45; Amer.]

Cor-to-na (kôr tô'nâ), *n.* Pie-tro da (pye'trô dâ), (Pietro Berrettini), 1596-1669, Italian painter and architect.

Co-rum-bá (kô rûm'bâ'), *n.* a city in W Brazil. 89,199.

Co-ru-fia (ka rûn'ya; Sp. kô rûs'nyâ), *n.* See **La Co-ru-fia**. Also, **Co-run-na** (ka run'a).

co-run-dum (kô run'dam), *n.* a common mineral, aluminum oxide, Al₂O₃, notable for its hardness: transparent varieties, as sapphire and ruby, are used as gems, other varieties as abrasives: often made synthetically. [1720-30; < Tamil *kuruntam*; akin to Skt *kuruvinda* ruby]

co-rus-cant (kô rus'kent, kôr'es-, kôr'-), *adj.* sparkling or gleaming; scintillating; coruscating. [1475-85; < L *coruscant-* s. of *coruscans* prp. of *coruscare* to quiver, flash, deriv. of *coruscus* quivering, flashing; see **-ANT**]

cor-us-cate (kôr'ô skât', kôr'-), *v.i.*, *-cat-ed*, *-cat-ing*. to emit vivid flashes of light; sparkle; scintillate; gleam. [1695-1705; < L *coruscatus* ptp. of *coruscare* to quiver, flash; see **CORUSCANT**, -ATE']

cor-us-ca-tion (kôr'ô skâ'shən, kôr'-), *n.* 1. the act of coruscating. 2. a sudden gleam or flash of light. 3. a striking display of brilliance or wit. [1480-90; < LL *coruscation-* (s. of *coruscatus*) See **CORUSCATE**, -ION]

Cor-val-lis (kôr val'is), *n.* a city in W Oregon. 40,960.

cor-vée (kôr vâ'), *n.* 1. unpaid labor for one day, as on the repair of roads, exacted by a feudal lord. 2. an obligation imposed on inhabitants of a district to perform services, as repair of roads, bridges, etc., for little or no remuneration. [1300-50; ME < MF < LL *corrogata* contribution, collection, n. use of fem. of L *corrogatus* (ptp. of *corrogare* to collect by asking), equiv. to *cor-* COR- + *rogâ(re)* to ask + *-tus* ptp. suffix]

cor-ves (kôr'vz), *n.* pl. of **corf**.

cor-vette (kôr vet'), *n.* 1. a warship of the old sailing class, having a flush deck and usually one tier of guns. 2. a lightly armed, fast ship used mostly for convoy escort and ranging in size between a destroyer and a gunboat. Also, **cor-vet** (kôr vet', kôr'vet). [1630-40; < F, MF < MD *corper* pursuit boat (deriv. of *corf* fishing boat, lit., basket), with suffix altered to *-ette* -ETTE]

cor-vi-na (kôr vè'na), *n.* corbina. [1780-90; < MexSp, Sp: kind of fish, fem. deriv. of *corvino* CORVINE; so called from its color]

cor-vine (kôr'vin, -vin), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling a crow. 2. belonging or pertaining to the Corvidae, a family of birds including the crows, ravens, and jays. [1650-60; < L *corvinus*, equiv. to *corvus* (s. of *corvus*) CORVUS + *-inus* -INE']

cor-vo (kôr'vô), *n.* a dry red or white wine of Sicily.

Cor-vus (kôr'vas), *n.*, gen. *-vi* (-vi). Astron. the Crow, a southern constellation between Virgo and Hydra.

Cor-win (kôr'win), *n.* Norman (Lewis), born 1910, U.S. dramatist and novelist.

Cor-y (kôr'ë), *n.* a male or female given name.

Cor-y-ate (kôr'ë it), *n.* Thomas, 1577-1617, English traveler and author. Also, **Cor-y-at** (kôr'ë it, kôr'yit).

Cor-y-bant (kôr'ë ban't, kôr'-), *n.*, pl. *Cor-y-ban-tes* (kôr'ë ban'têz, kôr'-), *n.* Class. Myth. any of the spirits or secondary divinities attending Cybele with wild music and dancing. 2. an ancient Phrygian priest of Cybele. [1350-1400; ME < L *Corybant-* (s. of *Corybas*) < Gk *Korybant-* (s. of *Korybâs*)]

Cor-y-ban-tic (kôr'ë ban'tik, kôr'-), *adj.* 1. frenzied; agitated; unrestrained. 2. (cap.) Also, **Cor-y-ban-tian** (kôr'ë ban'shən, kôr'-), **Cor-y-ban-tine** (kôr'ë ban'tin, -tin, kôr'-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a Corybant. [1635-45; **CORYBANT** + *-ic*]

Cor-y-dalis (kôr rid'is), *n.* any of the erect or climbing plants constituting the genus *Corydalis*, of the poppy family, having divided leaves, tuberosous or fibrous roots, and clusters of irregular spurred flowers. [1810-20; < NL < Gk *korydallis*, extended var. of *korydós* crested lark, deriv. of *koryd-*, var. of *koryth-* (s. of *kôrys*) helmet, head, crest; akin to *hara* head]

Cor-yell (kôr yel'), *n.* John Russell, 1848-1924, U.S. author of detective and adventure stories.

cor-ymb (kôr'im-b, -im, kôr'-), *n.* Bot. a form of inflorescence in which the flowers form a flat-topped or convex cluster, the outermost flowers being the first to open. See illus. under **inflorescence**. [1700-10; < L *corymbus* < Gk *korymbos* head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers] —**cor-ymbed**, *adj.* —**cor-ymb-like**, *adj.*

cor-ym-bose (kôr'im'bôz), *adj.* characterized by or growing in corymb; corymblike. [1765-75; < NL *corymbosus*, equiv. to *corymb(us)* CORYMB + *-osus* -OSE'] —**cor-ym-bose-ly**, *adv.*

cor-y-ne-bac-ter-i-um (kôr'ë nê bak'têr'ë-um, kôr'ë nê-), *n.*, pl. *-ter-ia* (-têr'ë-ä), any of various rod-shaped bacteria of the genus *Corynebacterium*, many of which are pathogenic. [< NL (1896) < Gk *korynê* club + *bacterium* BACTERIUM] —**cor-y-ne-bac-ter-i-al**, *adj.*

co-ry-ne-form (kôr'ë nê fôr'm), *adj.* 1. having a rod-like or clublike shape. —**2.** Bacteriol. any coryneform bacterium, esp. a corynebacterium or propionibacterium. [1950-55; **CORYNE(BACTERIUM)** + *-form*]

cor-y-phae-us (kôr'ë fê'as, kôr'-), *n.*, pl. *-phae-i* (-fê'i). 1. the leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama. 2. the leader of an operatic chorus or any group of singers. [1625-35; < L < Gk *koryphaîos* leading, equiv. to *koryphê* head, top + *-aios* n. suffix]

cor-y-phée (kôr'ë fâ', kôr'-), *n.*, pl. *-phées* (-fêz'; Fr. -fâ'), a member of a ballet company who dances usually as part of a small group and who ranks below the soloists. [1820-30; < F < L *coryphaeus* CORYPHEUS]

co-ryph-o-don (kôr rif'ô don'), *n.* Paleontol. a primitive hoofed mammal of the extinct genus *Coryphodon*, of the early Eocene Epoch, having a long, thickset body, short legs, and five-toed feet, each toe ending in a small hoof. [1945; < NL < Gk *koryphê* peak, top + *odôn* tooth]

co-ry-za (kôr ri'zə), *n.* 1. Pathol. acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities; cold in the head. 2. Vet. Pathol. a contagious disease of birds, esp. poultry, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat. [1625-35; < LL < Gk *koryza* catarrh] —**co-ry-zal**, *adj.*

cos¹ (kos, kôs), *n.* ro-maine. [1690-1700; after Kos, where it originated]

cos² Trigonom. Math. cosine.

Cos (kos, kôs), *n.* Kos.

cos., 1. companies. 2. consul. 3. consulship. 4. counties.

C.O.S., cash on shipment. Also, **c.o.s.**

Co-sa Nos-tra (kô'zə nôs'trə), a secret association engaged in organized crime in the U.S., modeled after and affiliated with the Mafia. [1960-65; < It: lit., our affair]

co-sce-nar-ist (kô'si nâr'ist, -nâr'-), *n.* one of two or more joint scenarists. [CO- + **SCENARIST**]

COSE (kôz), *v.i.*, **cosed**, **cos-ing**, *n.* co-za.

co-sec (kô'sek'), *n.* cosecant.

direct

and rivers. 5. person who uses DIP. -ER']
 ang. somewhat
 35; orig. uncert.)
 (an acid) having
 ON) + -ic
 j. belonging to
 lants. Cf. teaset
 (name of the fan-
 dipsakos teasel
 JEAB) + -ous
 lipsonian; ha-
 cf. -o
 n. an irresist-
 ible drink. [1835-
 -o -o + mania
 30-). n. a person
 ic drink. [1855-
 ni-a-cal (dip/sa-
 r measuring the
 used to measure
 itomotive engine.
 rick']
 the presence of

lang. 1. a quick
 made by ball car-
 n act, movement,
 tion of an op-
 ilings; chicanery.

order comprising
 steron. [1810-20;
 -winged, equiv. to

. Bot. dipterous.
 s; see DIPTERO +

rous (def. 1). -n.
 R(A) + -AN]

a (-tor e). a dip-
 teros; see DIP-

mol. belonging or
 ising the house-
 rized by a single,
 with the posterior
 res. 2. Bot. hav-
 3 or stems. [1765-
 DIPTERA, -OUS]
 declined in only
 language in which
 [1605-15; < LL
 Gk, equiv. to di-
 all; cf. ptosis acci-

two-leaved tablet
 with a stylus. 2.
 of wood or metal
 ose among the liv-
 ne dead, for whom
 ts of such persons.
 which these names
 res or carvings on
 [1615-25; < LL
 es < Gk diptycha,
 equiv. to di- +

install. bipyramid.
 /, -pa rid'-a), n.
 C₂H₄N₂O₄, used
 and in combination
 formation. [di- +
 rh. -OLE']

ystalline substance,
 stemmergence herbi-
 nd and for aquatic
 (ERNARY)]

Maurice, 1902-84,
 Nobel prize 1933.
 s. Math. See delta
 tion. [named after

an atom or mole-
 Also called biradi-
 al.]

he Furies. See fury

blame. [1400-50;
 cation, uproar, late
 cot/Gael; cf. Ir dear-
 ner]

causing or involving
 rible: a dire calam-
 misfortune, or the
 market. 3. urgent;
 1560-70; < L dirus
 -dire/-ness, n.

h a proper direction.

nage or guide by ad-

direct-access

course of; control: History is directed by a small number of great men and women. 3. to administer; manage; super-
 vise: She directs the affairs of the estate. 4. to give
 authoritative instructions to; command; order or ordain:
 I directed him to leave the room. 5. to serve as a direc-
 tor in the production or performance of (a musical work,
 play, motion picture, etc.). 6. to guide, tell, or show (a
 person) the way to a place: I directed him to the post
 office. 7. to point, aim, or send toward a place or object:
 to direct radio waves around the globe. 8. to channel or
 focus toward a given result, object, or end (often fol. by
 to or toward): She directed all her energies toward the
 accomplishment of the work. 9. to address (words, a
 speech, a written report, etc.) to a person or persons: The
 secretary directed his remarks to two of the committee
 members. 10. to address (a letter, package, etc.) to an
 intended recipient. -v.i. 11. to act as a guide. 12. to
 give commands or orders. 13. to serve as the director of
 a play, film, orchestra, etc. -adj. 14. proceeding in a
 straight line or by the shortest course; straight; un-
 deviating; not oblique: a direct route. 15. proceeding in
 an unbroken line of descent; lineal rather than collateral:
 a direct descendant. 16. Math. a. (of a proportion) con-
 taining terms of which an increase (or decrease) in one
 results in an increase (or decrease) in another: a term is
 said to be in direct proportion to another term if one in-
 creases (or decreases) as the other increases (or de-
 creases). b. (of a function) the function itself, in contrast
 to its inverse. Cf. inverse (def. 2). 17. without interven-
 ing persons, influences, factors, etc.; immediate; per-
 sonal: direct contact with the voters; direct exposure to a
 disease. 18. straightforward; frank; candid: the direct
 remarks of a forthright individual. 19. absolute; exact:
 the direct opposite. 20. consisting exactly of the words
 originally used; verbatim: direct quotation. 21. Govt. of
 or by action of voters, which takes effect without any in-
 tervening agency such as representatives. 22. inevita-
 ble; consequential: War will be a direct result of such po-
 litical action. 23. allocated for or arising from a
 particular known agency, process, job, etc.: The new ma-
 chine was listed by the accountant as a direct cost. 24.
 Elect. of or pertaining to direct current. 25. Astron. a.
 moving in an orbit in the same direction as the earth in
 its revolution around the sun. b. appearing to move on
 the celestial sphere in the direction of the natural order
 of the signs of the zodiac, from west to east. Cf. retro-
 grade (def. 4). 26. Survey. (of a telescope) in its normal
 position; not inverted or transited. 27. (of dye colors)
 working without the use of a mordant; substantive.
 -adv. 28. in a direct manner; directly; straight: Answer
 me direct. [1325-75; ME direct (adv.), directen (v.)
 (< AF) < L directus, directus (the latter prob. the origi-
 form, later reanalyzed as di- + -rectus), ptp. of dirigere to
 align, straighten, guide (di- + -rigere, comb. form of
 regere to guide, rule) -direct/a-ble, adj. -direct/-
 ness, n.
 -Syn. 1. See guide. 4. DIRECT, ORDER, COMMAND
 mean to issue instructions. DIRECT suggests also giving
 explanations or advice; the emphasis is not on the au-
 thority of the director, but on steps necessary for the ac-
 complishing of a purpose. ORDER connotes a personal
 relationship in which one in a superior position impera-
 tively instructs a subordinate to do something. COM-
 MAND, less personal and, often, less specific in detail,
 suggests greater formality and, sometimes, a more fixed
 authority on the part of the superior. 18. open, sincere,
 outspoken.

direct-access (di rekt'ak'ses, -ak', -di-), *adj.* Comput-
 ers. pertaining to the ability to obtain data from, or
 place data in, external storage without the need to se-
 quentially scan other data contained there. Also, **ran-**
dom-access. Cf. **sequential-access**.

direct-access stor/age device, *n.* Computers. See
DASD.

direct-act/ing (di rekt'ak'ting, -di-), *adj.* (of a steam
 pump) having the steam pistons connected directly to the
 pump pistons without a crankshaft or flywheel. [1855-
 60]

direct/ac/tion, any action seeking to achieve an im-
 mediate or direct result, esp. an act against an estab-
 lished authority or powerful institution, as a strike or
 picketing. [1835-45] -direct/ac/tionist, *n.*

direct/address, *n.* 1. Gram. the use of a term or
 name for the person spoken to, as in securing the atten-
 tion of that person; use of a vocative form. 2. Comput-
 ers. See under **indirect address**.

direct/broad/cast sat/ellite, *Television*. See
DBS.

direct/cin/ema, a rigorous form of cinéma vérité,
 esp. as practiced by some American cinematographers in
 the late 1950's, in which only indigenous sound is used.

direct/cost, a cost that can be related directly to the
 production of a product or to a particular function or
 service. Cf. **indirect cost**. [1895-1900]

direct/cur/rent, *Elect.* an electric current of constant
 direction, having a magnitude that does not vary or
 varies only slightly. Abbr.: dc Cf. **alternating cur-**
rent. [1885-90] -direct/cur/rent, *adj.*

direct/depos/it, a plan in which salaries or other
 payments are transferred by the paying agency directly
 to the accounts of the recipients.

direct-di/al (di rekt'di'al, -di', -di-), *v.i.* 1. to
 make a telephone call outside the local area without the
 assistance of an operator. -adj. 2. being a telephone or
 telephone system enabling long-distance calls to be di-
 rect-dialed. 3. of or pertaining to direct dialing. Also,
direct/di'al.

direct/dis/course, quotation of a speaker in which
 the speaker's exact words are repeated. Cf. **indirect dis-**
course.

direct/dis/tance di/al/ing, a telephone network
 service feature enabling customers to direct-dial their
 long-distance calls.

direct-ed (di rekt'id, -di-), *adj.* 1. guided, regulated,

positive or negative direction or orientation assigned.
 [1530-40; DIRECT + -ed'] -direct/-ed-ness, *n.*

direct-ed-en-er/gy device (di rekt'id en'ar jē,
 di-), *n.* See **beam weapon**.

direct/ed ver/dict, an order by a judge to a jury to
 find a verdict because the facts proved are indisputable.

direct/evidence, evidence of a witness who tes-
 tifies to the truth of the fact to be proved (contrasted
 with **circumstantial evidence**).

direct/examina/tion, *Law*, the first interrogation
 of a witness by the side that has called that witness.

direct-ex-amine (di rekt'ig zam'in, di-), *v.t.* -ined,
 -ing. *Law*, to subject to direct examination. Cf.
cross-examine (def. 2).

direct/free/kick, *Soccer*, a free kick awarded to a
 team as the result of a foul by an opposing player and
 from which a goal can be scored directly, without the
 ball being touched by another player.

direct-ion (di rekt'shən, di'-), *n.* 1. the act or an in-
 stance of directing. 2. the line along which anything
 lies, faces, moves, etc., with reference to the point or re-
 gion toward which it is directed: The storm moved in a
 northerly direction. 3. the point or region itself: The di-
 rection is north. 4. a position on a line extending from a
 specific point toward a point of the compass or toward
 the nadir or the zenith. 5. a line of thought or action or
 a tendency or inclination: the direction of contemporary
 thought. 6. Usually, **directions**, instruction or guidance
 for making, using, etc.: directions for baking a cake. 7.
 order; command. 8. management; control; guidance; su-
 pervision: a company under good direction. 9. a direc-
 torate. 10. the name and address of the intended recipi-
 ent as written on a letter, package, etc. 11. decisions in
 a stage or film production as to stage business, speaking
 of lines, lighting, and general presentation. 12. the
 technique, act, or business of making such decisions,
 managing and training a cast of actors, etc. 13. the
 technique, act, or business of directing an orchestra, con-
 cert, or other musical presentation or group. 14. Music.
 a symbol or phrase that indicates in a score the proper
 tempo, style of performance, mood, etc. 15. a purpose
 or orientation toward a goal that serves to guide or mo-
 tivate; focus: He doesn't seem to have any direction in
 life. [1375-1425; late ME direction (< MF) < L direc-
 tion- (s. of directio) arranging in line, straightening. See
DIRECT, -ION] -direct-ion-less, *adj.*
 -Syn. 5. See **tendency**.

direct-ion-al (di rekt'shə nl, di-), *adj.* 1. of, pertain-
 ing to, or indicating direction in space. 2. Radio.
 adapted for determining the direction of signals re-
 ceived, or for transmitting signals in a given direction: a
 directional antenna. 3. of, pertaining to, or providing
 guidance or leadership. [1605-15; DIRECTION + -AL]
 -direct-ion-al-ly, *adv.*

direct-ional deriv/a-tive, *Math*, the limit, as a
 function of several variables moving along a given line
 from one specified point to another on the line, of the
 difference in the functional values at the two points di-
 vided by the distance between the points.

direct-ional mi/crophone, a microphone that has a
 greater sensitivity to sounds coming from a particular
 area in front of it used to eliminate unwanted sounds.

direct-ional sig/nal. See **turn signal**.

direct-ion an/gie, *Math*, an angle made by a given
 vector and a coordinate axis. Cf. **direction cosine**.
 [1930-35]

direct-ion co/sine, *Math*, the cosine of the angle
 made by a given vector and a coordinate axis. Cf. **direc-**
tion angle. [1890-95]

direct-ion find'er, *Radio*, a receiver with a loop an-
 tenna rotating on a vertical axis, used to ascertain the
 direction of incoming radio waves. -direct-ion find'-
 ing. [1910-15]

direct-ion num/ber, *Math*, the component of a vec-
 tor along a given line; any number proportional to the
 direction cosines of a given line.

direct-ive (di rekt'iv, di-), *adj.* 1. serving to direct;
 directing: a directive board. 2. Psychol. pertaining to a
 type of psychotherapy in which the therapist actively
 offers advice and information rather than dealing only
 with information supplied by the patient. -*n.* 3. an au-
 thoritative instruction or direction; specific order: a new
 directive by the President on foreign aid. [1425-75; late
 ME < ML directivus. See **DIRECT**, -IVE]

direct/la/bor, labor performed, as by workers on a
 production line, and considered in computing costs per
 unit of production. Cf. **indirect labor**.

direct/light/ing, lighting in which most of the light
 is cast directly from the fixture or source to the illu-
 minated area. [1925-30]

direct-ly (di rekt'li, di-), *adv.* 1. in a direct line, way,
 or manner; straight: The path leads directly to the lake.
 2. at once; without delay; immediately: Do that directly.
 3. shortly; soon: They will be here directly. 4. exactly;
 precisely: directly opposite the store. 5. without inter-
 vening space; next in order: The truck was parked di-
 rectly behind my car. 6. openly or frankly; candidly: He
 didn't hesitate to speak directly about his debts. 7.
 Math. in direct proportion. -*conj.* 8. as soon as: Di-
 rectly he arrived, he mentioned the subject. [1350-1400;
 ME directli. See **DIRECT**, -LY]
 -Syn. 2. See **immediately**. 6. straightforwardly,
 freely, plainly, unreservedly.

direct/mail, mail, usually consisting of advertising
 matter, appeals for donations, or the like, sent simul-
 taneously to large numbers of possible individual cus-
 tomers or contributors. Abbr.: DM [1925-30] -di-
 rect-mail/-er, *n.*

direct-mail-er (di rekt'mā'ler, di-), *n.* 1. a person
 or firm engaged in direct-mail advertising. 2. a letter,
 advertisement, or other item sent out in direct mail.

direct/mar/eting, marketing direct to the con-

direful

direct/ meth/od, a technique of foreign-language
 teaching in which only the target language is used, litt
 instruction is given concerning formal rules of gram-
 mar and language use is often elicited in situational context
 [1900-05]

direct/ ob/ject, a word or group of words represent-
 ing the person or thing upon which the action of a verb
 is performed or toward which it is directed; in English
 generally coming after the verb, without a preposi-
 tion: In He saw it the pronoun it is the direct object of saw
 [1900-05]

direct-toire (dā rek twā'r), *adj.* 1. noting or pertain-
 ing to the style of French furnishings and decoration
 the mid-1790's, characterized by an increasing use
 Greco-Roman forms along with an introduction, towa
 the end, of Egyptian motifs: usually includes the Cons
 late period. 2. (of costume) in the style of the period
 the French Directory. -*n.* 3. Fr. Hist. directory (def.
 5). [- < F; see **directory**]

direct-tor (di rekt'tor, di-), *n.* 1. a person or thing that
 directs. 2. one of a group of persons chosen to control
 govern the affairs of a company or corporation; a bod
 of directors. 3. the person responsible for the interpr
 etive aspects of a stage, film, or television production; t
 person who supervises the integration of all the el
 ements, as acting, staging, and lighting, required to re
 alize the writer's conception. Cf. **producer** (def. 3). 4. t
 musical conductor of an orchestra, chorus, etc. 5. t
 manager or chief executive of certain schools, institut
 government bureaus, etc. 6. Mil. a mechanical or ele
 tronic device that continuously calculates firing data f
 use against an airplane or other moving target. [147
 80; < LL; see **DIRECT**, -TOR] -direct-tor-ship, *n.*
 -Syn. 1, 2, 5. supervisor, head, manager, leader, a
 ministrator, chief, boss.

direct-to-rate (di rekt'tor it, di-), *n.* 1. the office of
 director. 2. a body of directors. [1830-40; < F dir
 torat < LL director DIRECTOR + F -at -ATE']

direct/tor gen/eral, *pl. directors general*, the e
 xecutive head of an organization or of a major subdivi
 sion, as a branch or agency, of government. [1875-80]

direct-tor-ial (di rek'tōr'ē al, -tōr', -di'rek', -
 pertaining to a director or directorate. [1760-70; < I
 director(ius) (see **DIRECT**, -TOR) + -AL']

direct/tor of photog/raphy, *Motion Pictures*, t
 person who is responsible for all operations concerni
 camera work and lighting during the production of
 film. Also called **cinematographer**.

direct/tor's chair, a lightweight folding armch
 with transversely crossed legs and having a canvas s
 and back panel, as traditionally used by motion-pict
 directors. [1950-55]

direct-tor-y (di rekt'tō rē, -trē, di-), *n., pl. ries, a*
 -*n.* 1. a book containing an alphabetical index of t
 names and addresses of persons in a city, district, org
 ization, etc., or of a particular category of people. 2.
 board or tablet on a wall of a building listing the ro
 and floor numbers of the occupants. 3. a book of dir
 tions. 4. Computers. a, a list of files contained in ext
 nal storage. b, a description of characteristics of a p
 ticular file, as the layout of fields within each record.

The Directory, Fr. Hist. the body of five directors fo
 ring the executive power of France from 1795 to 17
 -adj. 6. serving to direct; directing; directive. [14
 50; late ME < ML directōrium, n. use of LL directōr
 DIRECTORIAL; in def. 5, trans. of F Directoire < ML,
 above]

Direct/tory Assis/tance, a telephone company se
 vice that furnishes telephone directory information o
 the telephone. Also called **information**.

direct/pos/itive, *Photog.* a positive obtained fr
 another positive without an intermediate step.

direct/pri/mary, *U.S. Politics*, a primary in wh
 members of a party nominate its candidates by dir
 vote. Cf. **indirect primary**. [1895-1900]

direct/prod/uct, *Math*, a group, or other such s
 tem, every element of which can be written uniquely
 the product of elements of disjoint groups, with e
 group contributing one element to the product. [19
 50]

direct-tress (di rekt'tris, di-), *n.* a woman who is a
 rector. [1570-80; DIRECTOR + -ESS]
 -Usage. See -ess.

direct-rix (di rekt'triks, di-), *n., pl. di-rec-trix-es,
rec-trices (di rekt'tri sēz, di-, di'rekt trī'sēz).
Geom. a fixed line used in the description of a curve
 surface. See **diag.** under **parabola**. 2. *Archaic*, a dir
 tress. [1615-25; < NL; see **DIRECT**, -RIX]
 -Usage. See -trix.*

direct/sum, *Math*, a composition of two disj
 sets, as vector spaces, such that every element in
 composition can be written uniquely as the sum of
 elements, one from each of the given sets. [1925-30]

direct/tax, *Govt.* a tax exacted directly from
 persons who will bear the burden of it (without re
 bursement to them at the expense of others), as a
 tax, a general property tax, or an income tax. [1785
 Amer.]

direct-vi/sion prism (di rekt'vizh'on, di-), *Op*
 See **Amici prism**. [1960-65]

direct-vi/sion spec/troscope, *Optics*, a sin
 spectroscopic consisting of a collimating lens and
 Amici prism. [1875-80]

Dire-da-wa (dē'rā dā wā'), *n.* a city in E Ethic
 76,800. Also, **Dire Da-wa**.

direful (di'rē'fal), *adj.* 1. dreadful; awful; terrible

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part, set, equal; i
 e, flier, order; oil, bough, key, out, up, urge; child, sing, shoe;
 that; zh as in treasure; a = a as in alone, e as in system, i
 easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; * as in fire (fī'r), hour (c
 l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l),
 button (bʌt'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

voraciousness; appetite. [1620-30; < L *edacitās*, equiv. to *edāci* (s. of *edāx*) gluttonous, equiv. to *ed-* *eat* + *-aci* adj. suffix + *-tas* -rv²]

E-dam (ē'dām, ē'dām; Du. *dām*), n. a mild, hard, yellow cheese, produced in a round shape and coated with red wax. Also called **E-dam cheese**. [1830-40; after *Edam*, town in the Netherlands, where it originated]

e-daphic (i daf'ik), adj. related to or caused by particular soil conditions, as of texture or drainage, rather than by physiographic or climatic factors. [*< G edaphisch* (1898); see *EDAPHON*, -ic] —**e-daph/-ical**, adv.

edaphic clim./max. *Ecol.* a localized climax community that may differ from the surrounding climax vegetation by reason of slightly differing soil type, exposure to sun and wind, drainage, etc. [1945-50]

ed-a-phon (ē'dā'fōn), n. the aggregate of organisms that live in the soil. [*< G Edaphon* (1913) < Gk *edaphos* ground, floor; -on prob. after *PLANKTON*]

EDB, *Chem.* ethylene dibromide: a colorless liquid, C₂H₄Br₂, used as an organic solvent, an additive in gasoline to prevent lead buildup, and a pesticide and soil fumigant, esp. by citrus and grain farmers.

Ed.B., Bachelor of Education.

EDC, European Defense Community.

Ed.D., Doctor of Education.

Ed-da (ē'dā), n. a female given name. Also, **Eda**.

Ed-da (ē'dā), n. either of two old Icelandic literary works, one a collection of poems on mythical and religious subjects (*Elder Edda* or *Poetic Edda*) erroneously attributed to Saemund Sigfusson (c1055-1133), the other a collection of ancient Scandinavian myths and legends, rules and theories of versification, poems, etc. (*Younger Edda* or *Prose Edda*), compiled and written in part by Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241). —**Ed-/dic**, **Ed-da-ic** (ē'dā'ik), adj.

Ed-ding-ton (ēd'ing tən), n. Sir Arthur (Stanley), 1882-1944, English astronomer, physicist, and writer.

ed-do (ēd'ō), n. pl. **-does**. the edible root of the taro or of any of several related plants. [1765-75; < one or more W Afr languages; cf. Igbo *ēde*, Fante *edwō* (u) yam]

ed-dy (ēd'ō), n. pl. **-dies**, v. **-died**, **-dy-ing**. —n. 1. a current at variance with the main current in a stream of liquid or gas, esp. one having a rotary or whirling motion. 2. a small whirlpool. 3. any similar current, as of air, dust, or fog. 4. a current or trend, as of opinion or events, running counter to the main current. —v. t. 5. to move or whirl in eddies. [1425-75; late ME, OE *ed-turning* + *ea* water; akin to ON *itha*]

Ed-dy (ēd'ē), n. 1. Mary (Morse) Baker (Mrs. Glover; Mrs. Patterson), 1821-1910, U.S. founder of the Christian Science Church. 2. Also, **Ed-die**, a male given name, form of **Edgar** or **Edward**.

ed-dy cur-rent, an electric current in a conducting material that results from induction by a moving or varying magnetic field. [1900-1900, for an earlier sense]

Ed-dy-stone Rocks (ēd'ō stən), a group of rocks near the W end of the English Channel, SW of Plymouth, England: celebrated lighthouse.

E-de (ā dā', ā'dā for 1; ā'dā for 2), n. 1. a city in SW Nigeria. 182,000. 2. a city in central Netherlands. 83,738.

Ed-el-man (ēd'el mən), n. Gerald Maurice, born 1929, U.S. biochemist: Nobel prize for medicine 1972.

e-del-weiss (ād'l vīz', -wis'), n. 1. a small composite plant, *Leontopodium alpinum*, having white woolly leaves and flowers, growing in the high altitudes of the Alps. 2. a liqueur made in Italy, flavored with the extracts of alpine flowers. [1860-65; < G, equiv. to *edel* noble + *weiss*, WHITE]

e-de-ma (i dē'mā), n. pl. **-mas**, **-mata** (-mā tā). *Pathol.* 1. effusion of serous fluid into the interstices of cells in tissue spaces or into body cavities. 2. *Plant Pathol.* a. a small surface swelling of plant parts, caused by excessive moisture. b. any disease so characterized. Also, **oedema**. [1490-1500; < NL *oedema* < Gk *oídēma* a swelling, equiv. to *oídō* (var. s. of *oidein* to swell) + *-ma* n. suffix] —**e-dem-a-tous** (i dēm'ā tās, i dē'mā-), **e-dem-a-tose** (i dēm'ā tōs', i dē'mā-), adj.

E-den (ēd'n), n. 1. the place where Adam and Eve lived before the Fall. Gen. 2:8-24. 2. any delightful region or abode; paradise. 3. a state of perfect happiness or bliss. Also called **Garden of Eden** (for defs. 1-3). 4. a town in N North Carolina. 15,672. [*< Heb 'ēden* delight, pleasure] —**E-den-ic** (ēd'en'ik), adj.

E-den (ēd'n), n. (Robert) Anthony, Earl of Avon, 1897-1977, British statesman: prime minister 1955-57.

E-den Prai-rie, a town in SE Minnesota. 16,263.

e-den-tate (ē den'tā), adj. 1. belonging or pertaining to the Edentata, an order of New World mammals characterized by the absence of incisors and canines in the arrangement of teeth and comprising the armadillos, the sloths, and the South American anteaters. 2. toothless. —n. 3. an edentate mammal. [1820-30; < L *edentatus* deprived of teeth, equiv. to *ē-* *e-* + *dent-* (s. of *dens*) tooth + *-atus* -ATE¹]

e-den-tu-lous (ē den'thə ləs), adj. lacking teeth; toothless. [1775-85; < L *edentulus*, equiv. to *ē-* *e-* + *dent-* (s. of *dens* tooth) + *-ulus* -ULOUS]

E-der (ā'dər), n. a river in central West Germany, mainly in Hesse and flowing E to Kassel. 110 mi. (177 km) long.

E-der-le (ā'dər lē), n. Gertrude Caroline, born 1907?, U.S. swimmer.

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; -, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling; spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown; *, unattested; †, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

EDES, Hellenic National Democratic army, a Greek resistance coalition in World War II. [*< ModGk E(θ-nihós) D(ēmokratikós) E(llēnikós) S(ýndesmos)*]

E-des-sa (i des'ā), n. an ancient city in NW Mesopotamia, on the modern site of Urfā: an early center of Christianity; the capital of a principality under the Crusaders. —**E-des'san**, **E-des-sene** (i des'en), adj.

ed-e-tate cal-cium di-um (ēd'ē tā't), n. *Pharm.* a chelating agent, C₁₂H₁₂CaN₂Na₂O₈, used in medicine to treat lead poisoning. [edatate appar. irreg. from EDTA + -ATE²]

Ed-gar (ēd'gər), n. an award given annually in various categories of mystery writing. [1945-50; named after Edgar Allan Poe]

Ed-gar (ēd'gər), n. a male given name: from Old English words meaning "rich, happy" and "spear."

edge (ej), n., v., **edged**, **edging**. —n. 1. a line or border at which a surface terminates. *Grass grew along the edges of the road.* The paper had deckle edges. 2. a brink or verge: *the edge of a cliff; the edge of disaster.* 3. any of the narrow surfaces of a thin, flat object: *a book with gilt edges.* 4. a line at which two surfaces of a solid object meet: *an edge of a box.* 5. the thin, sharp side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon. 6. the sharpness proper to a blade: *The knife has lost its edge.* 7. sharpness or keenness of language, argument, tone of voice, appetite, desire, etc.: *The snack took the edge off his hunger.* Her voice had an edge to it. 8. *Brit. Dial.* a hill or cliff. 9. an improved position; advantage: *He gained the edge on his opponent.* 10. Cards. a. advantage, esp. the advantage gained by being the age or eldest hand. b. See **eldest hand**. 11. *Ice Skating.* one of the two edges of a skate blade where the sides meet the bottom surface, made sharp by carving a groove on the bottom. 12. Skiing. one of the two edges on the bottom of a ski that is angled into a slope when making a turn. 13. *have an edge on*, *Informal*. to be mildly intoxicated with alcoholic liquor: *He had a pleasant edge on from the sherry.* 14. *on edge*, a. (of a person or a person's nerves) acutely sensitive; nervous; tense. b. impatient; eager: *The contestants were on edge to learn the results.* 15. *set one's teeth on edge*. See **tooth** (def. 18). —v. t. 16. to put an edge on; sharpen. 17. to provide with an edge or border: *to edge a terrace with shrubbery; to edge a skirt with lace.* 18. to make or force (one's way) gradually by moving sideways. 19. *Metalworking.* a. to turn (a piece) to be rolled) onto its edge. b. to roll (a piece set on edge). c. to give (a piece) a desired width by passing between vertical rolls. d. to rough (a piece being forged) so that the bulk properly distributed for final forging. —v. i. 20. to move sideways: *to edge through a crowd.* 21. to advance gradually or cautiously: *a car edging up to a curb.* 22. *edge in*, to insert or work in or into, esp. in a limited period of time: *Can you edge in your suggestion before they close the discussion?* 23. *edge out*, to defeat (rivals or opponents) by a small margin: *The home team edged out the visitors in an exciting finish.* [Def. 1000, ME *egge*, OE *egg*, s. G *Ecke* corner; akin to L *edica*, Gk *akis* point] —**edge/less**, adj.

Syn. 1. rim, lip. **EDGE**, **BORDER**, **MARGIN** refer to a boundary. An **EDGE** is the boundary line of a surface or plane: *the edge of a table.* **BORDER** is the boundary of a surface or the strip adjacent to it, inside or out: *a border of lace.* **MARGIN** is a limited strip, generally unoccupied, at the extremity of an area: *the margin of a page.* **edge-bone** (ej'bōn), n. aitchbone. [by folk etym.] **edged** (ejd), adj. 1. having an edge or edges (often used in combination): *dull-edged; a two-edged sword.* 2. sarcastic; cutting: *an edged reply.* [1585-95; **EDGE** + -ED¹] **edge/ effect**, *Ecol.* the tendency toward greater variety and density of plant and animal populations in an ecotone. [1930-35]

edge/ mold/ing, a convexly rounded molding having a fillet or concavity at or near its centerline. [1755-65]

edge-er (ej'ər), n. 1. a person who puts an edge, esp. a finishing edge, on a garment, surface, lens, etc. 2. a machine for finishing or making an edge, as for stitching, beveling, or trimming. 3. a gardening tool with a rotary blade for cutting a neat border around a lawn, flower bed, or the like. [1585-95; **EDGE** + -ER¹]

edge-er-feed-er (ej'ər fēd'ər), n. a machine used to sort letters automatically according to envelope size.

edge/ tool, a tool with a cutting edge. [1300-50; ME]

edge/ wave, *Oceanog.* a wave aligned at right angles to the shoreline.

edge-wise (ej'wīz'), adv. 1. with the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. 2. sideways. 3. *get a word in edge-wise*, to succeed in entering a conversation or expressing one's opinion in spite of competition or opposition: *There were so many people talking at once that I couldn't get a word in edge-wise.* Also, **edge-ways** (ej'wīz'). [1560-70; **EDGE** + -WISE]

Edge-wood (ej'wōd'), n. a city in NE Maryland, near Baltimore. 19,455.

Edge-worth (ej'wūth'), n. Maria, 1767-1849, English novelist.

edg-ing (ej'ing), n. 1. something that forms or is placed along an edge or border. 2. Skiing. the tilting of a ski to the side so that one edge cuts into the snow. [1550-60; **EDGE** + -ING¹] —**edge/ing-ly**, adv.

edg-ing lobel/ia, a trailing lobelia, *Lobelia erinus*, of southern Africa, having loose clusters of blue flowers.

edg-y (ej'ē), adj., **edg-i-er**, **edg-i-est**. 1. nervously irritable; impatient and anxious. 2. sharp-edged; sharply defined, as outlines. [1765-75; **EDGE** + -Y¹] —**edg-i-ly**, adv. —**edg-i-ness**, n.

edh (eth), n. eth.

ed-i-ble (ēd'ē bəl), adj. 1. fit to be eaten as food; eatable; edible. —n. 2. Usually **edibles**. edible substances; food. [1605-15; < L *edibilis*, equiv. to *edere* to eat + *-ibilis* -IBLE] —**ed-i-bil/-ity**, **ed-i-ble-ness**, n. —**Syn.** 1. comestible, consumable.

e-dict (ē'dikt), n. 1. a decree issued by a sovereign or other authority. 2. any authoritative proclamation or command. [1250-1300; ME < L *edictum*, n. use of neut. of *edictus* (ptp. of *edere* to say out), equiv. to *ē-* *e-* + *-dictus* said; see *dictum*] —**e-dic-tal**, adj. —**e-dic-tal-ly**, adv.

—**Syn.** 1. dictum, pronouncement.

ed-i-cule (ēd'ikjool'), n. aedicule.

E-die (ē'dē), n. a female given name, form of **Edith**.

ed-i-fi-ca-tion (ēd'ē fi kā'shən), n. 1. an act of edifying. 2. the state of being edified; uplift. 3. moral improvement or guidance. [1350-1400; ME < AF < L *aedificatio* (s. of *aedificatio*), equiv. to *aedificā* (us) (ptp. of *aedificare*) built (aedi- s. of *aedes* house + *-fic*, comb. form of *facere* to make + *-atus* -ATE¹) + *-iōn* -iōn]

ed-i-fi-ca-to-ry (i dif'i kə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē, ēd'ē fi kā'tōr'ē), adj. intended or serving to edify. [1640-50; < LL *aedificātorius* edifying, equiv. to *aedificā* (re) to edify + *-torius* -TORI¹]

ed-i-fice (ēd'ē fis), n. 1. a building, esp. one of large size or imposing appearance. 2. any large, complex system or organization. [1350-1400; ME < AF, MF < L *aedificium*, equiv. to *aedificā* (re) to build (see *EDIFY*) + *-ici-* -ic] —**ed-i-ficial** (ēd'ē fis'həl), adj. —**Syn.** 1. See **building**.

ed-i-fy (ēd'ē fi), v. t., **-fied**, **-fy-ing**. to instruct or benefit, esp. morally or spiritually; uplift: *religious paintings that edify the viewer.* [1300-50; ME *edifien* < AF, OF *edifier* < L *aedificare* to build, equiv. to *aedi-* (s. of *aedes*) house, temple + *-ficāre* -FY] —**ed-i-fi-er**, n. —**ed-i-fi-ly**, **-ing-ly**, adv.

e-dile (ē'dil), n. *Rom. Hist.* aedile.

E-di-na (i dī'nə), n. a city in SE Minnesota, near Minneapolis. 46,073.

Ed-in-burg (ēd'n bŭrg'), n. a city in S Texas. 24,075.

Ed-in-burgh (ēd'n bŭr', -bur'ə or *esp. Brit.*, -brə), n. 1. Duke of. See **Princ** (def. 4). 2. a city in and the capital of Scotland, in the SE part; administrative center of the Lothian region. 470,085.

E-dir-ne (ē dēr'ne), n. a city in NW Turkey, in the European part. 54,855. Also called **Adrianople**. Formerly, **Adrianopolis**.

Ed-i-son (ēd'ā sən), n. 1. Thomas Alva (al'və), 1847-1931, U.S. inventor, esp. of electrical devices. 2. a township in central New Jersey. 70,193.

Ed-i-son effect, *Physics*. the phenomenon of the flow of electric current when an electrode sealed inside the bulb of an incandescent lamp is connected to the positive terminal of the lamp. [named after T. A. Edison]

ed-it (ēd'it), v. t. 1. to supervise or direct the preparation of (a newspaper, magazine, book, etc.); serve as editor of; direct the editorial policies of. 2. to collect, prepare, and arrange (materials) for publication. 3. to revise or correct, as a manuscript. 4. to arrange or eliminate (often fol. by out): *The author has edited out all references to his own family.* 5. to add (usually fol. by in). 6. to prepare (motion-picture film, video or magnetic tape) by deleting, arranging, and splicing, by synchronizing the sound record with the film, etc. 7. *Genetics*. to alter the arrangement of (genes). 8. *Computers*. to modify or add to (data or text). —n. 9. an instance of or the work of editing: *automated machinery that allows a rapid edit of incoming news.* [1785-95; 1915-20 for def. 6; partly back formation from *EDITOR*, partly < F *éditer* < L *edītus* published (ptp. of *edere* to give out), equiv. to *ē-* *e-* + *-ditus* comb. form of *datus* given; cf. *DATUM*]

edit, 1. edited. 2. edition. 3. editor.

E-dith (ē'dith), n. a female given name: from Old English words meaning "rich, happy" and "war." Also, **Edithe**.

e-di-tion (i dī'shən), n. 1. one of a series of printings of the same book, newspaper, etc., each issued at a different time and differing from another by alterations, additions, etc. (distinguished from *impression*). 2. the format in which a literary work is published: *a one-volume edition of Shakespeare.* 3. the whole number of impressions or copies of a book, newspaper, etc., printed from one set of type at one time. 4. a version of anything, printed or not, presented to the public: *the newest edition of a popular musical revue.* [1645-55; < MF < L *editio* (s. of *editio*) publication, equiv. to *ēditi* (us) (ptp. of *edere*; see *EDIT*) + *-iōn* -iōn]

ed-i-tion bind-ing, a decorative binding for books, often of leather or simulated leather. Cf. **library binding**.

e-di-ti-o prin-cips (ē dī'ti ō' prīng'keps; Eng. i dīsh'ē ō' prīn'sep), pl. **e-di-ti-o-n-es prin-ci-pes** (ē dī'ti ō'nēs prīng'kī pēs; Eng. i dīsh'ē ō'nēs prīn'sēz'). *Latin*. first edition.

ed-i-tor (ēd'ī tər), n. 1. a person having managerial and sometimes policy-making responsibility for the editorial part of a publishing firm or of a newspaper, magazine, or other publication. 2. the supervisor or conductor of a department of a newspaper, magazine, etc.: *the sports editor of a newspaper.* 3. a person who edits material for publication, films, etc. 4. a device for editing film or magnetic tape. [1640-50; < ML, LL: publisher; see *EDIT*, -TOR]

ed-i-to-ri-al (ēd'ī tōr'ē əl, -tōr'ē), n. 1. an article in a newspaper or other periodical presenting the opinion of the publisher, editor, or editors. 2. a statement broadcast on radio or television that presents the opinion of the owner, manager, or the like of the station or channel. 3. something regarded as resembling such an article or statement, as a lengthy, dogmatic utterance. —adj. 4. of or pertaining to an editor or to editing: *editorial policies; editorial techniques.* 5. of, pertaining to, or involved in the preparation of an editorial or editorials: *editorial page; editorial writer.* 6. of or pertaining to the literary and artistic activities or contents of a publication, broadcasting organization, or the like, as distinguished from its business activities, advertisements, etc.: *an editorial employee; an editorial decision, not an ad-*

[1355-45; < LL (grammar sense only), n. use of fem. sing. of *L. medius* central, MID']

Me-dia (mē'dē ə), n. an ancient country in W Asia, S of the Caspian Sea, corresponding generally to NW Iran. Cap.: Ecbatana.



Me-dia Atropate-ne, an ancient region in NW Iran, formerly a part of Media. Also called **Atropatene**.

me-dia cen'ter, a library, usually in school, that contains and encourages the use of audiovisual media and associated equipment as well as books, periodicals, and the like.

me-dia-cy (mē'dē ə sē), n. the state of being mediate. [1375-1425; late ME: intercession; see **MEDIATE**, -ACY]

me-di-ad (mē'dē əd'), adv. Anat. Zool. toward the middle line or plane. [1875-80; **MEDI-** + *L. ad* to, toward]

me-di-ae-val (mē'dē ə vəl, med'ē-, mid'ē-, mid'ē vəl), adj. medieval.

me-dia event, a celebration, stunt, spectacle, or other activity carefully orchestrated to attract the attention of the news media. [1970-75]

me-dia-genic (mē'dē ə jēn'ik), adj. having qualities or characteristics that are especially appealing or attractive when presented in the mass media: a **mediagenic** politician. [1970-75; **MEDIA** + -GENIC]

me-dial (mē'dē əl), adj. 1. situated in or pertaining to the middle; median; intermediate. 2. pertaining to a mean or average; average. 3. ordinary. 4. *Phonet.* within a word or syllable; neither initial nor final, as the *t*, *a*, and *n* in *stand*. 5. *Entomol.* pertaining to, involving, or situated near the media. —n. 6. *Phonet.* a. a medial sound or letter. b. media* (def. 1). [1560-70; < LL *mediālis* middle. See **MEDIUM**, -AL'] —**me-di-al-ly**, adv.

me-dial moraine, a ridge of glacial drift formed by the junction of two converging valley glaciers.

me-dian (mē'dē ən), adj. 1. noting or pertaining to a plane dividing something into two equal parts, esp. one dividing an animal into right and left halves. 2. situated in or pertaining to the middle; medial. —n. 3. *Arith.* Statistics. the middle number in a given sequence of numbers, taken as the average of the two middle numbers when the sequence has an even number of numbers: 4 is the median of 1, 3, 4, 8, 9. 4. *Geom.* a straight line from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. 5. Also called **midpoint**, a vertical line that divides a histogram into two equal parts. Cf. **central tendency**. 6. See **median strip**. [1355-45; < LL *mediānus* in the middle. See **MEDIUM**, -AN'] —**me-di-an-ly**, adv.

Me-di-an (mē'dē ən), adj. 1. of or pertaining to Media, the Medes, or their language. —n. 2. a Mede. 3. the Iranian language of ancient Media, contemporaneous with Old Persian. [1595-1605; **MEDI**(a) + -AN]

me-dian le'thal dose, the quantity of a lethal substance, as a poison or pathogen, or of ionizing radiation that will kill 50 percent of the organisms subjected to it in a specified time period. Symbol: LD₅₀. [1945-50]

me-dian plane, Anat. a vertical plane that divides an organism into symmetrical halves.

me-dian point, *Geom.* centroid (def. 2).

me-dian strip, a paved, planted, or landscaped strip in the center of a highway that separates lanes of traffic going in opposite directions. Also called **me-dial strip**, **median**. [1945-50]

me-di-ant (mē'dē ənt), n. the third degree of a major or minor musical scale. [1720-30; < It *mediante* < LL *mediānt* (s. of *mediāns*), prp. of *mediare* to be in the middle. See **MEDIUM**, -ANT]

me-di-as-ti-num (mē'dē ə stī'nəm), n., pl. -as-ti-na (-ə stī'nə) Anat. 1. a median septum or partition between two parts of an organ, or paired cavities of the body. 2. the partition separating the right and left thoracic cavities, formed of the two inner pleural walls, and, in humans, comprising all the viscera of the thorax except the lungs. [1535-45; < NL; cf. *mediastinus* of middle class, appar. identical with *L. mediast(r)inus* a low-ranking slave, perh. deriv. of *medius* MID', though sense and formation unclear] —**me-di-as-ti-nal**, adj.

me-di-ate (v. mē'dē ət'; adj. mē'dē ət'), v., -at-ed, -at-ing, adj. —v.t. 1. to settle (disputes, strikes, etc.) as an intermediary between parties; reconcile. 2. to bring about (an agreement, accord, truce, peace, etc.) as an intermediary between parties by compromise, reconciliation, removal of misunderstanding, etc. 3. to effect (a result) or convey (a message, gift, etc.) by or as if by an intermediary. —v.i. 4. to act between parties to effect an agreement, compromise, reconciliation, etc. 5. to occupy an intermediate place or position. —adj. 6. acting

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; comp., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; * , unattested; † , probably nonexistent. See the full list inside the front cover.

through, dependent on, or involving an intermediate agency; not direct or immediate. [1375-1425; late ME < LL *mediātus*, prp. of *mediare* to be in the middle, intercede. See **MEDIUM**, -ATE'] —**me-di-ate-ly**, adv. —**me-di-ate-ness**, n.

—**Syn.** 1. 2. arbitrate. 4. intercede, interpose.

me-diated generaliza'tion, *Psychol.* psychol. generalization (def. 4c).

me-dia-tion (mē'dē ə'shən), n. 1. action in mediating between parties, as to effect an agreement or reconciliation. 2. *Internat. Law*, an attempt to effect a peaceful settlement between warring nations through the friendly good offices of another power. [1350-1400; ME < ML *mediatio* (s. of *mediatio*) See **MEDIATE**, -ION] —**Syn.** 1. **MEDIATE**, **ARBITRATION** designate processes for bringing about agreement or reconciliation between opponents in a dispute. **MEDIATION** implies deliberation that results in solutions that may or may not be accepted by the contending parties. **ARBITRATION** involves a more formal deliberation, it being understood that the results will be binding on the contending parties.

me-di-a-tive (mē'dē ə'tiv, -ə tiv), adj. mediating; mediatory. [1805-15; **MEDIATE** + -IVE]

me-di-a-tize (mē'dē ə tīz'), v.t., -tized, -tizing, to annex (a principality) to another state, while allowing certain rights to its former sovereign. Also, see **Brit.** **me-di-a-tize**. [1820-30; **MEDIATE** + -IZE, modeled on **G. mediatisieren**] —**me-di-a-ti-zation**, n.

me-di-a-tor (mē'dē ə'tar), n. a person who mediates, esp. between parties at variance. [1250-1300; < LL (see **MEDIATE**, -TOR); r. ME *mediator* < AF < LL, as above] —**me-di-a-tor-ship**, n.

me-di-a-to-ri-al (mē'dē ə tōr'ē əl, -tōr'), adj. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mediator. [1640-50; **MEDIATORY** + -AL']

me-di-a-to-ry (mē'dē ə tōr'ē, -tōr'), adj. 1. pertaining to mediation. 2. having the function of mediating. [1610-20; < LL *mediatorius*. See **MEDIATE**, -ORY']

me-di-a-trix (mē'dē ə'trīks), n., pl. -a-tri-ces (-ə trī'sēz, -ā'trī sēz), -a-trix-ess, a woman who mediates, esp. between parties at variance. Also, **me-di-a-tress**, **me-di-a-trice** (mē'dē ə'trīks). [1425-75; late ME < LL *mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator* **MEDIATOR**; see -TRIX] —**Usage**. See -ess, -trix.

Med-i-bank (med'ə bank'), n. the national health-insurance program instituted in Australia. [**MEDI**(CAL) + BANK']

med-ic (med'ik), n. 1. a member of a military medical corps; corpsman. 2. a doctor or intern. 3. a medical student. [1650-60; < L *medicus*; see **MEDICAL**]

med-ic (med'ik), n. any plant belonging to the genus *Medicago*, of the legume family, having trifoliate leaves and grown as a forage crop. Also, **medick**. Cf. **alfalfa**, **bur clover**. [1400-50; late ME *medike* < L *medica* < Gk (*pōa*) *Medikh* lit., Median (grass)]

med-i-ca-ble (med'ik ə bəl), adj. responsive to medical treatment; curable. [1610-20; < L *medicabilis* healing, curative. See **MEDICAL**, -ABLE] —**med-i-ca-bly**, adv.

Med-i-caid (med'ik əd'), n. (sometimes L.c.) a U.S. government program, financed by federal, state, and local funds, of hospitalization and medical insurance for persons of all ages within certain income limits. Cf. **Medicare**. [**MEDI**(CAL) + AID]

med-i-cal (med'ik əl), adj. 1. of or pertaining to the science or practice of medicine; medical history; medical treatment. 2. curative; medicinal; therapeutic; medical properties. 3. pertaining to or requiring treatment by other than surgical means. 4. pertaining to or giving evidence of the state of one's health: a medical discharge from the army; a medical examination. —n. 5. something done or received in regard to the state of one's health, as a medical examination. [1640-50; < ML *medicālis*, equiv. to L *medicus* (adj), physician (n.) (deriv. of *mederi* to heal; see -IC) + -alis -AL'] —**med-i-cal-ly**, adv.

med-i-cal exam-iner, 1. a physician or other person trained in medicine who is appointed by a city, county, or the like, to perform autopsies on the bodies of persons supposed to have died from unnatural causes and to investigate the cause and circumstances of such deaths. 2. a physician retained by an insurance company, industrial firm, or the like, to give medical examinations to its clients or employees. [1840-50]

med-i-cal-ize (med'ik ə līz'), v.t., -ized, -izing, to handle or accept as deserving of or appropriate for medical treatment. Also, esp. **Brit.**, **med-i-cal-ise**. [**MEDICAL** + -IZE] —**med-i-cal-i-za-tion**, n.

med-i-cal juris-pru-dence. See **forensic medicine**. [1780-90]

me-dic-a-ment (mē dik'ə mənt, med'ik ə-), n. a healing substance; medicine; remedy. Also called **med-i-cine** (med'ik ən). [1535-45; < L *medicamentum* remedy, physick, equiv. to *medica*(ri) to cure + -mentum -MENT. See **MEDICATE**] —**med-i-ca-men-tal** (med'ik ə-mən'tl), **med-i-ca-men'tous**, adj.

Med-i-care (med'ik kār'), n. 1. (sometimes L.c.) a U.S. government program of hospitalization insurance and voluntary medical insurance for persons aged 65 and over and for certain disabled persons under 65. Cf. **Medicaid**. 2. (L.c.) any of various government-funded programs to provide medical care to a population. [**MEDI**(CAL) + CARE]

med-i-cate (med'ik kāt'), v.t., -cat-ed, -cat-ing, 1. to treat with medicine or medicaments. 2. to impregnate with a medicine; medicated cough drops; medicated bandage. [1615-25; < L *medicare* medicated (ptp. of *medicare*), healed (ptp. of *medicare*). See **MEDICAL**, -ATE']

me-di-ca-tion (mē'dē ə kā'shən), n. 1. the use or application of medicine. 2. a medicinal substance; medicament. [1375-1425; late ME < L *medicatio* (s. of *medicatio*). See **MEDICATE**, -ION]

me-di-ca-tive (med'ik kə'tiv), adj. medicinal. [1635-

Med-i-ci (med'ij chē; It. mē'dē chē), n. 1. Catherine de'. See **Catherine de Médicis**. 2. Cosmo or Cosimo de' (kōz'mō or kōz'mō dē), ("the Elder"), 1389-1464, Italian banker, statesman, and patron of art and literature. 3. Cosmo or Cosimo de' ("the Great"), 1519-74, duke of Florence and first grand duke of Tuscany. 4. Giovanni de' (jō vān'ē dē), See Leo X. 5. Giulio de' (jōj'lyū dē), See Clement VII. 6. Lorenzo de' (lō ren'sō dē), ("Lorenzo the Magnificent"), 1449-92, poet and patron of the arts and literature; ruler of Florence 1478-92 (father of Leo X). 7. Maria de' (mā rē'ə dē; It. mā rē'ā dē), See Marie de Médicis. —**Med-i-ce-an** (med'ij sē'an, -chē'an), adj.

me-dic-i-na-ble (mē dis'ə nə bəl), adj. Archaic. medicinal. [1350-1400; ME < MF. See **MEDICINE**, -ABLE]

me-dic-i-nal (mē dis'ə nəl), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a medicine; curative; remedial; medicinal properties; medicinal substances. 2. unpalatable; disagreeable: a medicinal taste. [1300-50; ME < L *medicinalis*. See **MEDICINE**, -AL'] —**me-dic'i-nal-ly**, adv.

med-i-cine leech, a bloodsucking leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*, of Europe, introduced into the northeastern U.S., usually green with brown stripes, up to 4 in. (10 cm) long; once used by physicians to bleed patients. [1885-90]

med-i-cine (med'ə sin or, esp. **Brit.**, med'sən), n., v., -cined, -cining, —n. 1. any substance or substances used in treating disease or illness; medicament; remedy. 2. the art or science of restoring or preserving health or due physical condition, as by means of drugs, surgical operations or appliances, or manipulations; often divided into medicine proper, surgery, and obstetrics. 3. the art or science of treating disease with drugs or curative substances, as distinguished from surgery and obstetrics. 4. the medical profession. 5. (among North American Indians) any object or practice regarded as having magical powers. 6. give someone a dose or taste of his or her own medicine, to repay or punish a person for an injury by use of the offender's own methods. 7. take one's medicine, to undergo or accept punishment, esp. deserved punishment: He took his medicine like a man. —v.t. 8. to administer medicine to. [1175-1225; ME *medicin* < L *medicina* (ars) healing (art), fem. of *medicus* pertaining to a physician. See **MEDICAL**, -INE'] —**Syn.** 1. medication, drug, pharmaceutical; physic.

med-i-cine ball, a large, solid, heavy, leather-covered ball, thrown from one person to another for exercise. [1890-95]

Med-i-cine Bow Range, (bō), a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. Highest peak, Medicine Bow Peak, 12,014 ft. (3662 m).

med-i-cine dance, a ritual dance performed by some North American Indians to invoke supernatural assistance as for driving out disease. [1800-10]

Med-i-cine Hat, a city in SE Alberta, in SW Canada. 32,811.

med-i-cine lodge, 1. a structure used for various ceremonies of North American Indians. 2. (caps), the most important religious society among the central Algonquian tribes of North America. [1800-10]

med-i-cine man, 1. (among North American Indians and some other aboriginal peoples) a person believed to possess magical or supernatural powers; shaman. 2. a seller of patent medicine, esp. before 1900, presenting a medicine shop to attract customers. [1795-1805]

med-i-cine show, a traveling troupe, esp. in the late 1800's, of entertainment in order to attract customers for the patent medicines or purported cures proffered for sale. [1935-40, Amer.]

med-ick (med'ik), n. **medic**.

med-i-co (med'ik ō), n., pl. -cos. Informal. 1. a physician or surgeon; doctor. 2. a medical student. [1680-90; < Sp *medico*, It *medico* < L *medicus* physician; see **MEDICAL**]

med-i-co, a combining form representing **medical** in compound words: **medicolegal**, [comb. form repr. L *medicus* of, pertaining to healing; see **MEDICAL**]

med-i-co-chi-rur-gi-cal (med'ik ō kī rūr'jī kəl), adj. 1. pertaining to medicine and surgery. 2. Archaic, consisting of both physicians and surgeons. [1800-10; **MEDICO** + **CHIRURGICAL**]

med-i-co-le-gal (med'ik ō lē gəl), adj. pertaining to medicine and law or to forensic medicine. [1825-35; **MEDICO** + **LEGAL**]

me-di-e-val (mē'dē ə vəl, med'ē-, mid'ē-, mid'ē vəl), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Middle Ages: medieval architecture. Cf. **Middle Ages**. 2. Informal, extremely old-fashioned; primitive. Also, **medieval**. [1820-30; < NL *medi(um) aev(um)* the middle age + -al. See **MEDIUM**, -AL'] —**me-di-e-val-ly**, adv.

Me-di-e-val Greek, the Greek language of the Middle Ages, usually dated A.D. 700 to 1500. Abbr.: MGK, MGk, MGr. Also called **Middle Greek**.

me-di-e-val-ism (mē'dē ə v ə līz'm, med'ē-, mid'ē-, mid'ē v ə l), n. 1. the spirit, practices, or methods of the Middle Ages. 2. devotion to or adoption of medieval ideals or practices. 3. a medieval belief, practice, or the like. Also, **medievalism**. [1850-55; **MEDIAEVAL** + -ISM]

me-di-e-val-ist (mē'dē ə v ə līst, med'ē-, mid'ē-, mid'ē v ə l), n. 1. an expert in medieval history, literature, philosophy, etc. 2. a person who is greatly attracted to the art, culture, spirit, etc., of the Middle Ages. [1850-55; **MEDIAEVAL** + -IST]

Me-di-e-val Lat-in, the Latin language of the literature of the Middle Ages, usually dated A.D. 700 to 1500, including many Latinized words from other languages. Abbr.: ML, M.L. Also called **Middle Latin**. [1880-85]

med-i-gap (med'ik gap'), n. (sometimes cap.) private health insurance that supplements coverage for people already covered by government insurance. [**MEDI**(CAL) + GAP, on the model of **MEDICARE**]

